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VOL. XII. NO. 15.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1902.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

WOOD ERRS AGAIN.

RASHLY JUMPS AT CONCLUSIONS CONCERNING TEXTILE STRIKE.

The Evidence Given by George Ballard and the Use to Which It Was Put. What Ballard Has to Say on the Subject.

Providence, July 5.—Treasurer Wood has again run against a snag in the matter of the strike of the textile workers. George A. Ballard, secretary of the Textile Union, gave certain testimony relative to the strike, and the conditions governing it. Mr. Wood immediately jumped at this, took such portions as he wanted, and then had tens of thousands of broadsides printed containing these fragments, together with comments and conclusions by himself. It was printed as a double column broadside, and made a large and striking sheet.

Following are extracts from it: The American Woolen Company has maintained from the beginning that the recent strikes of its employees were being promoted and instigated by outside parties. They have claimed that the strikes themselves were without adequate cause. The relations of the Company with its employees have been most satisfactory and cordial. No complaint, either as to the rate of wages or hours of labor, had been presented. Suddenly the two-loom system, so-called was availed of as an ostensible excuse for a strike in one of the Providence mills and discontent and discord were immediately communicated to other mills by walking delegates and orators, so that an epidemic of so-called "sympathetic" strikes followed in quick succession.

It was given out by these same men that the Textile Union of Rhode Island, a labor union of high standing, was leading and supporting the strike at Providence; that its officers believed the strike a wise and just one and sympathized with its purpose. An appeal was made to all weavers to stand by this Union and its officers in their struggle with the American Woolen Company. The addresses made at various meetings consisted chiefly of this appeal. Printed circulars were distributed among the employees bearing the signature of George A. Ballard, Secretary and Treasurer and some of them bore the endorsement of the Textile Union, so-called, under its name—"Rhode Island District Council of Textile Workers, No. 206, S. T. & L. A."

Mr. Ballard, as the executive officer, has attained an excellent reputation for conservative and cool judgment in industrial matters and the Union is known to be especially conservative in action regarding strikes. The weavers, generally, have rested their action largely upon the supposed action of the Textile Union and its officers and the belief that these conservative men have sympathized with and approved the strikes. Except for this belief, it is not likely that a strike would have occurred outside of Providence.

It now appears that the workmen of the American Woolen Co. who went out on strikes have been most scandalously deceived in this connection. Neither Mr. Ballard nor his Union have ever authorized their names to be used in connection with the strike. Neither he, nor the Union which he represents, sympathized with the strike at the beginning, or gave it any encouragement. The use of the name of Mr. Ballard and the Union, in connection with the circulars which have been printed and distributed, was forgery. Neither Mr. Ballard nor the Union ever authorized the use of his or its name in connection with any circulars or had any knowledge until recently that they were used. Mr. Ballard, himself, declares their use a fraud and deception practiced upon the striking employees and is the most emphatic terms repudiates the circular themselves, and all statements as to the sympathy of himself or the Union with the strikes.

All these startling facts came out in the sworn testimony of Mr. Ballard, himself, given before Walter S. Reynolds, Esquire, Master in Chancery, at Providence, R. I. on the 28th day of June, 1902. The completeness of the fraud and deception as well as the brazen conduct of those who attempted to use the name and influence of the Textile Union and its officers to instigate and promote the strikes, appears most clearly in the following extracts from the testimony of Mr. Ballard.

Q.—Have you ever issued or caused to be issued circulars in connection with these strikes?

A.—No sir.

Q.—None of any sort or description?

A.—None of any sort.

Q.—I will now ask you to look at this paper which I now hand you which is headed, "Strike in the American Woolen Company's Mills, at Providence, R. I.; Plymouth, Fitchburg, Passaic, Blackstone Webster and Moosup," and signed "Strikers' Executive Board George A. Ballard, Box 206, Olneyville R. I." Did you personally have anything to do with the issuing of that circular?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Was your name attached to it by your authority?

A.—No, not by my authority.

Q.—And this you entirely repudiate, do you?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Both as to the issuing of it and as to the subject matter?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—This is fair treatment, is it not?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And you repudiate the paper ac-

tually, utterly and entirely?

A.—I do.

Q.—Mr. Ballard, I now call your attention to another circular, headed:

NOTICE.

All Weavers are requested to keep away from the following mills owned and controlled by the American Woolen Company, etc., and signed "EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE STRIKERS, GEORGE BALLARD, Post Office 206, Olneyville, R. I."

I will ask you whether or not you authorized your signature to be attached to that?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Have you authorized any person or persons to state that you or your organization were desirous of causing strikes in the Massachusetts Mills?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Or any other mills of the American Woolen Company?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Have these strikes met with your approval?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—They have been against your better opinion and judgment?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And if you have been personally quoted as approving these strikes or any of them, such quotation was a misrepresentation of your actual opinion and position?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Are you willing that your name and that of your corporation should be falsely used, so that these men shall stay out, believing that you desire it, when in point of fact you do not approve of it at all? Are you willing that your name and that of your corporation should be used in that way?

A.—No; I am not.

Q.—And you would not object to the people knowing your sworn testimony in the subject matter, would you?

A.—No.

Many of the employees of the American Woolen Company have returned to work since the publication of this fraud, and deceit by which they have been misled. Great indignation exists among the employees who are still out, and it is understood that measures are likely to be taken to discover and punish the perpetrators of the fraud.

The officers of the company are not yet ready to state the details of the conspiracy and the names of all the persons involved, but when this is done, it will clearly appear that its strikes have not been a labor difficulty in the ordinary sense of the word. All these strikes, outside of Providence, are practically at an end. It is predicted, in view of the disclosures as to the deceit practiced upon them, that the company will have no further trouble with its employees at its Rhode Island mills.

George Ballard was much interested in this latest specimen of Mr. Wood's high vaunting. He said:

"Mr. Wood's logic in the deductions he draws from my testimony is a fair sample of the logic he has applied in dealing with the striking weavers. This whole trouble might have been settled easily in the beginning. I blame the bosses and the agents to a great extent, but Mr. Wood must know the truth."

"He must think I am a devil of a fellow not to sympathize with my fellow-workers in their trouble. He publishes certain extracts of my testimony which will serve his purpose. If he would publish the whole of it, the public would see what my position was and know all of what I said. Some things I said that are not published would make a vast difference. But he takes certain questions and answers without regard to others and sets up a claim that the weavers had no grievance, but were induced to strike by outsiders."

"There is a grievance, and it has from the start been the determination not to run double looms on fancies. He avoids saying anything about the lockout. This action caused the weavers of all the other mills to take the stand they have. When he shut down the mills in Olneyville and turned out in mid-winter 6,000 workers because of the strike of 75 weavers in the Weybosset mill he produced the feeling that caused the strike to spread."

"The weavers knew that this meant that the company meant to extend the two-loom system. Mr. Wood says it existed in only two mills. But he knows it was introduced in the Manton, National and Plymouth and other mills and was dropped because the weavers objected and the work could not be done. The weavers struck because they knew the company meant to push the two looms upon them."

"The lockout made the movement general. He says nothing of the equalization of wages, as he calls it, which really was a uniform reduction, as we call it. That made them determined to stand out."

"As far as the extracts of the testimony are concerned, they are mine, and they serve to present Mr. Wood's conclusions so far as they go, but there was more to my testimony which he does not give."

These particular questions and answers related to acts attributed to me as secretary of the Rhode Island District Council of Textile Workers, No. 206, Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. As a branch of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance the Textile Union is on principle opposed to strikes and has no sympathy with that method. In speaking for the organization, I could not go further than the organization's constitution, which declares against strikes. But it says nothing of lockouts and boycotts.

"The Socialist organization is opposed to the strikes. But the Socialists are

not running this strike, as endeavors have been made previously to make it appear. The strike is run by the weavers through a committee. I am secretary of the Textile Union. I am not secretary of the strike committee or executive board, as it is called, and I could not testify to the origin of the circulars, for I had nothing to do with them. My name and address appeared on the circulars, but not as a signature or as secretary."

Mr. Ballard said that in the beginning of the trouble he did act for the Textile Union. It was when the trouble was brewing and yet confined to the Weybosset mills. He telegraphed General Agent Chapin urging action to remedy the two-loom trouble at the Weybosset mill. This issue had caused trouble in other mills, and had been adjusted by simplifying the work.

"At the Weybosset all bounds were overstepped," he said, "and the weavers working there rebelled. Had Mr. Chapin received the suggestion in a proper spirit, it might easily have been settled. But he said he would deal with only his employees. Now they put us on the back and tell us how conservative is the Textile Union and its secretary. I, at the same time, was using every endeavor to adjust a difference between employer and employees, which is one of the principles of the Textile Union, which as an organization is opposed to strikes on principle."

"I certainly have sympathy with the striking weavers, and I told my questioner so in the hearing. I thoroughly believe in the fight against the two-loom system. It is the issue in this strike, and Mr. Wood knows that it is. Mr. Wood's extracts from my testimony will make no difference to the strikers. They will not be affected by it in the least. They know why they are out and so does he. It will make no difference that he now puts the Socialists on the back and prints such parts of my testimony as will serve his purpose."

"The weavers did not go out on strike on representation of others, but because of the two-loom issue on fancy weaving and the lockout which was intended to drive them into submitting to an extension of that system. They are staying out for a settlement of the two-loom issue and that of the equalization of wages, as the American Woolen Company calls it, but which was a uniform reduction of wages in the mills on the strike, made since the weavers went out."

Mr. Ballard said in relation to the matter of circulars that the issuing of circulars began at Lawrence, where statements in behalf of the American Woolen Company were issued prior to the first appearance of any circulars in Olneyville presenting the strike side of the controversy.

STRIKERS JAILED.

Paterson Police Start Reign of Terrorism.

Paterson, N. J., July 7.—The police here are determined to do all that they can to force those of the dyers' helpers who have not yet returned to work to go back. Picket duty is a serious affair under the reign of terror started by the police.

The police this morning arrested four more striking silk dyers' helpers for pleading with workers in Auger & Simon's and Weldmann's dye shops.

Shortly before 7 o'clock Policemen Hesse, Sautter, Murphy and Jarvis saw four men talking to a couple of men going on their way to work in the fore-going shops. The policemen made a rush for the men, who fled across Bunker Hill. Policeman Sautter fired his pistol at them, and that brought the fugitives to a halt. They were placed in the patrol wagon and sent to the lockup.

When arraigned before Recorder Senior they gave their names as Bebito Tolosi, Louis Defee, Jim Zirlor and Peter Fallowe. They were sent to jail for twenty days.

A proposition was submitted to the striking silk dyers' helpers this morning at their mass meeting in Turn Hall by the clergymen of this city. Rev. J. B. Galloway was the spokesman. He said that if the men would return to work individually and if at the end of four weeks business was good the boss dyers would agree to give an increase of \$1 a week. The proposition was howled down.

James Turner, chairman of the executive committee, said that he was sure that the strike would end Thursday of this week, as he had heard that Knipscher & Mass and Kearns Brothers were ready to sign the schedule. If this were true, he said, competition would compel the big firms to yield.

PRESERVE TRUST.

Boston, July 8.—Camden, N. J., dispatches telling of the formation of a \$30,000,000 preserve trust under the name of the Association of Manufacturers and Distributors of Food Products, are quite misleading as to the purpose of the organization in question. No trust is contemplated, the association being, simply to promote the manufacture of pure, as distinguished from adulterated, foods, and to obtain federal legislation on the subject. There is absolutely no combination for business purposes.

The association's chief purpose is the securing of definite federal laws as to food adulterations and the setting of a minimum of adulterations or substitutions.

MILITIA WANTED.

WOOLEN TRUST PLAYS ITS LAST CARD.

Will Mass Strike Breakers at Waterford—Trust Officials Say They Fear "Violence" Against Strike Breakers. Public Indignation at the Move.

Providence, R. I., July 8.—Not one of the striking Saranac weavers accepted the company's invitation to enter the open mill gates and return to work yesterday morning. The American Woolen Company is now preparing to carry out its statement that if the old help did not go back yesterday and for a day or so neglected the offer, the company would do its best to start the mill and keep it running by any means and with Italians or any other strike breakers they can get who can operate looms.

Possibly the American Woolen Company may now defer sending strike breakers until after Treasurer Wood's conference with the weavers' committee, if he decides to accept the invitation extended.

However, when in conferences Saturday and Sunday representatives of the American Woolen Company told of their plans, they said they had 100 strike breakers ready in Providence and Boston, those from the former city including the Italians sent home under police guard with a militia company in reserve last Thursday. They decided after a conference to hold off sending any more strike breakers until after the "natives" were given a chance to return to work on conditions laid down by the company. The "natives" have had their opportunity, have not accepted it and now the American Woolen Company intends to mass its strike breakers and they will be sent to Waterford.

It is said that half of the strike breakers will be composed of Armenians, and will be transferred from Lawrence, and the other half will be Italians, including those who were sent there a week ago from the Manton mills of the company and who later in the week were sent away under police escort.

Council President White of North Smithfield was asked if he had been asked to furnish "protection" for American Woolen Company strike breakers, and he replied in the affirmative to the question. Should a militia company be placed on duty in Woonsocket again it will probably be kept in the Arnold street armory at the disposal of President White of the North Smithfield Town Council.

Asked last evening if the American Woolen Company had again asked for military protection for strike breakers to come, Adj. General Sackett replied to the affirmative, and said the company's representatives feared violence and desire to have the militia ready to be called upon. Asked if the State of Rhode Island would comply with the request, General Sackett said "Yes," and said that the next Woonsocket company to be called out would probably be Company D, Second Regiment, B. R. I. M., Captain J. F. McNally commanding. He said Company F, of the First Regiment had already been on strike duty in Pawtucket and on duty at the armory in Woonsocket, awaiting orders, and now he thought the soldiers in the other Woonsocket Company should be given a chance.

The people of Milford and Blackstone denouncing the uncalled for use of militia in the strike.

METAL WORKERS STRIKE.

New Haven, Conn., July 8.—There was no change in the strike this morning at the factory of Sargent & Co., where about 1,800 metal workers and about 100 girls are on strike for an advance in wages, adjustment of a wage scale for piece work, and recognition of the union. Nearly all the strikers are Italians and they are well organized. A number of Polays are still working in the various departments of the factory, but the strikers predict that all the employees will be out unless their demands are granted. It is stated that the Sargents are willing to grant the demand as to wages but refuse to recognize the union. For years the factory has been noted for the employment of cheap labor. Recently the Italian employees have organized and are now allied with the International Metal Workers' Union.

MOLDERS STRIKE SETTLED.

Pittsburg, July 8.—The strike of the 600 molders and melters employed by the Crucible Steel Co. of America was practically settled yesterday. The men working at the Black Diamond Steel Works will get an increase of 11 per cent. The Crescent workmen will receive only 25 cents a day additional and extra helpers in hot weather. The workmen at the Singer & Nimick, Labelle and Aliquippa works are still on strike, but they will probably return to work in a few days, accepting the compromise settlement. The strike has been on three weeks.

MITCHELL'S HOME TOWN.

Anarchy, Poverty and Despair, Rampant in Spring Valley, Ill.

Spring Valley—a town that was made very prominent not many months ago by the leading capitalist dailies of the Middle West; as the anarchist hot-bed of Illinois and which had at time an Italian Anarchist paper—is situated upon the bluff of the Illinois River.

It is the home of the great labor leader (?) Mitchell, and consists of a population of about 5,000 inhabitants.

Coal mining is its chief occupation, and like all of those centers, Capitalism reigns supreme. Every other door in the business district is a saloon; not less than 30 of these saloons or dives are disposing of beverages.

The unfortunate miners are employed two or three days a week; the balance of their time is spent in these so-called saloons.

One would not wonder why these miners frequently visit those dives if they could but see the miners' homes? A mere shell to live in; only two or three rooms constitute the houses (?), which are situated along the ragged bluff or swamps of the river, where sanitary conditions are an impossibility.

The writer's attention was called to an instance that equally compared with the worst case of slums of our cities. It consisted of a two-room shack without paint, window panes or a door. No steps were in the side left for a door and access to the rooms was by a ladder. No pictures adorned the walls, nor was anything visible but dirt upon the floor. Not as much as a good chair was in this supposed house—still it contained as occupants a man, his aged wife and their four children.

Their household furniture consisted of a bed, part of a stove, and a rough table. Beer kegs were used as chairs; in fact, beer kegs frequently take the place of chairs here. They are said to be quite durable.

When the party in question was asked "What political party have you hitherto been supporting?" he replied, "None," stating that no benefit could be obtained from politics as they were all hopelessly corrupt, and cited as an instance, Millerand of France.

The balance of his utterances were practically drowned in a big can of beer.

Some time ago there awoke here a certain Mr. Watts, who saw in the near future the dawn of the Socialist Republic and in order to properly inform the inhabitants of that event, he was induced by J. A. Wayland of the "Appeal to Nonsense" to get into the race for one of those fine 10-acre farms in Missouri.

Mr. Watts went to work with a will. Having a little money on hand he made a thorough canvass of this and adjoining towns. After three months hard work and over \$100 spent for Wayland and his "Appeal to Nonsense," he drew back with ease, and longed for the time when he would pick up and move down in that Golden Socialist (?) district. It was not long until Wayland informed Watts that he had fallen short and therefore had to turn him down on the farm deal.

Perhaps Watts had better undertake Wayland's new scheme for Girard City property. It is certain that all of his suckers here are not dead.

Such is a brief story of the condition of affairs here, and it is needless to state that if the U. M. W. has benefited the working class morally or intellectually, it failed to leave any trace here.

May we all hail the day When the S. T. & L. A. Will knock the props from under The Fakir-Gompers-Mitchell Brigade!

E. R.

Spring Valley, Ill.

ALL ALIKE.

American Philippine Tactics in South America.

Carupano, July 1.—After the reoccupation of Carupano by the troops of Castro's government, they indulged in the most riotous excesses, robbing and pillaging and perpetrating acts of cruelty. In the presence of Dr. Hagenah of the German man-of-war Gazelle and several other Germans who were then at the port, an appalling act of savagery occurred. A little child of ten or eleven years of age, almost naked, was playing near a group of Venezuelan officers and asked one of them for a cent. Having been refused he began to mimic them, when an Andine officer, furious with rage, drew his revolver and shot the child, who fell mortally wounded. Bystanders lifted the child, and Dr. Hagenah endeavored to staunch the wound, but in vain, and the little victim expired a few minutes afterwards.

Horried at the scene, the Germans and an American went to the house of a general, who, they were told, was Gen. Velutini, and asked that the murderer should be punished. He promised, but the next day the Andine officer was about the streets as arrogant as ever.

A man who arrived from Barcelona narrated a similar incident, which he witnessed a few days ago. Some Andine soldiers in order to show their skill as marksmen took aim at a crouching child and wounded him mortally. The soldiers were not punished.

TWENTY-FIVE CENT INCREASE.

St. Louis, Mo., July 8.—As a result of the conference between representatives of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Co., and of the boiler makers, machinists and helpers employed by the company, an advance of 25 cents a day in wages has been granted.

550 R. R. WORKERS WALK OUT.

Five hundred and fifty employees of the Southern Pacific shops at Houston walked out yesterday because of the refusal of the company to grant them an increase of ten per cent in their wages.

INDIANA CONVENTION.

Nominates State Ticket on the Fourth of July.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 6.—The State Convention of the S. L. P. of Indiana was called to order by State Secretary Viewegh in Indianapolis at 10:45 a. m., on July 4th, 1902. Comrade G. A. Dreyer, of Logansport, was elected temporary chairman; and Comrade William B. Castenholz was elected temporary secretary. After the seating of the delegates, Jacob Loven, of Marion, was elected permanent chairman, and William B. Castenholz was elected permanent secretary, both by acclamation.

The Committee on Platform, composed of Hugh Richards (Indianapolis), Martin (Marion), and Dreyer (Logansport), reported the adoption of the national platform as the State platform, and further, that Section Indianapolis be instructed to appoint a committee of three to draft a statement of our attitude on State issues; the said report to be referred to the State Committee for adoption and publication in leaflet form. The report was accepted.

The State Secretary, Viewegh, made a financial report, and reviewed the condition of the S. L. P. of Indiana, reporting four vigorous sections: Indianapolis, Evansville, Marion and Logansport. Provisions were made for agitation in the State during the coming fall campaign. Comrade Viewegh was unanimously re-elected State Secretary, and Indianapolis was again chosen as the seat of the State Committee.

The following State ticket was nominated:

For Secretary of State—Gus. A. Dreyer, of Logansport.

Auditor of State—P. H. More, Indianapolis.

Treasurer—H. Decker, Clayport.

Attorney General—Jac. Loven, Marion.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Harry Barnes, Logansport.

Reporter of Supreme Court—Jac. Fritz, Evansville.

Chief of Bureau of Statistics—Wm. B. Castenholz, Indianapolis.

Judges of Supreme Court (2)—Fred Lenz, Evansville, Geo. Risser, Marion.

State Geologist—Frank Jordan, Indianapolis.

Judges of the Appellate Court (6)—J. Colbert, of Clayport; Martin Riffly, Evansville; Ed. Cory, Logansport; J. Dillon, Marion; P. Pfeifferle, Marion; Chris. Schaad, Evansville.

The Committee on Resolutions composed of Comrade Neff and Remley of Indianapolis; and Lutton, of Marion, reported the following resolutions:

Number One—Whereas, the S. L. P. has seen the necessity of an English press, and has, amid hardship and under fire from every quarter, established a daily press, the DAILY PEOPLE, and

Whereas, a few members in New York have seen fit to hamper the work of the N. E. C. in their work to make the paper more secure, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That this convention thank the N. E. C. and Section New York for its untiring endeavors to maintain that advocate of Labor's rights, the DAILY PEOPLE.

Number Two—Whereas, the S. L. P. has, for some time, seen the necessity of an economic organization of the wage worker, and

Whereas, its members throughout the world have taken this stand, and have gone into the shops and the mines to so organize and

Whereas, the columns of the DAILY PEOPLE have been open to a thorough discussion of this subject; those articles having been, with but few exceptions, a full endorsement of the S. L. P.'s attitude on this subject, and

Whereas, the fact that the emancipation of the working class must be the work of that class itself, and

Whereas, Many of the laboring class have been diverted from the direct and natural course of emancipation by the bogus "Socialist" party and the fakirated labor unions, which are only apparently in sympathy with the labor movement, and apt consequently to mislead the unwary, therefore

Be It Resolved, That the S. L. P. of Indiana, in convention assembled, emphatically denounces these bogus labor unions and the scab Socialist party as the most dangerous of all the enemies of the working class, and

Be It Further Resolved, That this convention endorse in detail the programme of the S. T. & L. A.

After denouncing the attempts of one Julian Pierce to disrupt the S. L. P., the convention adjourned with the singing of the Marseillaise, and three cheers for the S. L. P.

William B. Castenholz, Secretary of State Convention, S. L. P., of Indiana.

COTTON CRISIS IN LANCASHIRE

London, July 8.—The cotton crisis in Lancashire is growing more acute, and the trade regards a heavy reduction of the output as being its only salvation. A meeting has been called for July 11 to consider the replies to circulars advocating joint action of the spinners in resorting to short time, as was done during the last two summers. The general opinion is that a curtailment of the production on even a more extensive scale than heretofore will be necessary to avoid a heavy loss.

President Charles W. Macara of the Masters' Federation says that the short supply of cotton and the big discount in the price of future delivery are the main causes of the crisis. He declares that speculators have secured possession of the raw material, and that firms running full time are playing into their hands. The only hope for the Lancashire cotton industry is for the trade to act unanimously.

THE GREAT EVENT

THE DAILY PEOPLE, SECTION NEW YORK PICNIC, A RECORD BREAKER.

Glendale Schuetzen Park Filled With a Generous and Happy Throng—A Goodly Sum Realized for Organization and Party Press.

The largest and the happiest crowd that assembled anywhere in the city was that which came to Glendale Schuetzen Park July 4, to celebrate the third year of life of the only daily Socialist paper printed in the English language, the DAILY PEOPLE. The crowd broke all previous out of door records as far as numbers went, and it was running over with vim and enthusiasm.

From the time it began to gather, early in the afternoon until late in the evening, there was a constant stream of people into the park, and it became evident early in the day that the beautiful weather, the cause of the picnic, and the superior attractions were going to bring out a crowd that the Party could well be proud of, and that it could point to as an evidence of progress made.

Then of the utmost importance was the fact that the crowd was in a generous mood, and the flower sellers, the refreshment stands, and the various games were well patronized, and from all there came a goodly sum of money with which to assist in the work, both of the DAILY PEOPLE and of Section New York.

At night the Park was lighted, not only by incandescent lights, but everywhere there were blazing bonfires that lit up the beautiful scenery of the Park, and cast a ruddy glow over the happy faces of the assembled crowd. There were groups of singers everywhere, and the strains of the Marseillaise could be heard a mile away, so lustily did the assembled thousands join in when the band started to play it.

During the day the following telegram was read:

"Milford, Conn., July 4.
"Henry Kuhn, Glendale Schuetzen Park, Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn:
"Three cheers for the DAILY PEOPLE, dreared Long Tom of the fighting S. L. P. that spreads dismay among those whom it attacks and those who attack it."

"DANIEL DE LEON.

"GUSTAVE LANGNER."

THE WORLD'S MARKETS.

DAZZLING FIGURES OF FOREIGN TRADE, WHICH VIEWED IN THEIR TRUE LIGHT, ONLY SHOW THE SLOW PROGRESS OF AMERICAN CAPITALISM IN THE REALIZATION OF ITS DREAM OF UNIVERSAL EMPIRE, THE CHIEF RESULT BEING INCREASED BRUTALITY TO THE WORKING CLASS.

In our article of last Sunday on "The Economic Situation," we made a brief reference to the notable increase that suddenly took place in the exports of American products at the end of the five years' crisis initiated by the crash of 1893. We observed that as this increase consisted largely in manufactures, and coincided with the inauguration of that new policy of "Territorial (or Colonial) Expansion" which the Spanish war "forced upon us," the dream of universal empire took possession of our plutocratic brain; and, with this end in view, not only transference in the branches ready for it assumed gigantic proportions, but new enterprises, in that comparatively small corporate form which is, of necessity, the material of further amalgamation, sprang up in every promiscuous field of labor exploitation. Hence, we said, the present industrial activity—and "prosperity"—with such benefits to the working class as each workman can better estimate from his own experience and for his own edification, than any "per capita" statistician can undertake to do from the volume of "national wealth," so-called, produced by that class.

We shall now examine more closely the magnificent object in our plutocratic mind's eye, namely, the World's Market; the distance already covered by us on the way to its "conquest," and the most conspicuous obstacles that must be overcome before our plutocratic dream can be realized.

Students of the social question should always bear in mind that it is in the light of history that economic conditions must first be viewed. In the first place, then, let us trace in broad outlines the progress of our foreign trade, beginning with one of the "prosperity" years in the not very distant past, the year 1880.

In that year, noted for great plenty in America and scarcity in Europe, the figure of our exports, swelled abnormally by our vast shipments of foodstuffs to the Old World, broke all previous records; but the portion of it which consisted in American manufactures was only 102 millions, or less than one-eighth of the whole, although our machinery had already attained a high degree of efficiency, and although the rate of wages had been greatly lowered in this country by the six years' crisis consequent upon the crash of 1873. On the other hand, our imports, leaving aside tea, coffee, raw sugar and other such "necessaries," not produced at all or to any extent in the United States, were foreign manufactures, amounting in the aggregate to about 300 millions.

Owing to the steady increase of population in various European countries, and to the frequent recurrence of bad crops there as against good ones here our exports of agricultural produce, though not at first so large as in 1880 for a succession of seasons showed upon the whole a tendency to increase and finally became larger on an average than in that record year. In manufactures the increase of our exports was steady but slow until 1898, when they rose to the figure of 300 millions, thereby causing a world-wide sensation, which was heightened by the not less significant fact that in the meantime our imports of foreign manufactures had fallen to 230 million dollars despite an increase of 22 million immortal "souls" and mortal bodies in our population since 1880; despite, also, the greater ability of our prosperous capitalists to buy luxuries, as shown by their growing imports of diamonds and works of art.

In the all-important item of Iron and Steel (including the manufactures thereof), the position of this country had been exactly reversed in eighteen years. In 1880, our imports under this head were nearly 71 millions and our exports only 12 millions; whereas in 1891, our imports were only 22 millions and our exports exceeded 70 millions. Marked declines of imports and notable increases of exports were also recorded in cotton goods, wool manufactures and silk fabrics. In copper, our mines, suddenly developed to an excessive extent by the stupid speculation of a French syndicate, but subsequently favored in their output by the large demand which the new applications of electricity to machinery were creating, our exports had in a few years risen from a few hundred thousand to 32 million dollars. Let it be observed, in passing, that this additional source of "national wealth" was immensely profitable to its monopolists. The Calumet & Hecla Co., for instance, with a paid in capital of twelve hundred thousand dollars, had already distributed among its stockholders dividends aggregating sixty millions. Its miners were earning on the average \$1.25 per day when they were working.

But the matter of most moment in the financial circles on both sides of the Atlantic, was that the "Balance of Trade" had grown to be 625 millions in favor of the United States. In other words, the excess of our exports over our imports had reached in one year that large sum, and owing to the obvious tendency of the former to rise and of the latter to decline, there was a prospect that the balance would still further increase. Not only, then, was Europe losing its American market; not only were the direct exploiters of American labor "invading" the industrial premises of their European fellow skinners; but the financial form which the new industrial conditions in international commerce were naturally taking, became a disquieting puzzle to many European wisacres, noted either for their practical sagacity or for their theoretical

infallibility, according as they were successful financiers or mere mouthpieces of the capitalist power.

In this country there was, of course, great rejoicing among the like tribe of oracular ignoramuses. But although they could realize, from the concrete fact of their prosperity, that something good was happening to them, their interpretations of the arithmetic language in which the new conditions of our international trade had to be expressed, were highly ludicrous. For instance, among the economic absurdities to which they gave currency, was the ridiculous notion that the "balance of trade," according as it is in favor of or against a country, is a correct test of the prosperity or depression existing in that country. We have already exposed this fallacy in our pamphlet on "Territorial Expansion," published by the S. L. P. in 1899; but a few additional remarks on the subject may not be deemed inappropriate.

If a merchant imports, it is presumably because there is profit for him in importing. If another merchant exports, it is presumably because there is also profit for him in exporting. If the imports equal the exports the balance of trade is nil (as expressed by the figure 0), although there are two profits. If the imports exceed the exports, there are still two profits, however unequal they may be, yet the balance of trade is "against the country." Again, if the exports exceed the imports, there are also two profits, however unequal they may be, but the balance of trade, which is then "in favor of the country," does not in any way record what those profits are, either singly or together. Thus we see that under any circumstances that we may suppose there is profit for the capitalists engaged in the foreign trade, whatever the balance of trade may say.

We have, so far, reasoned upon the assumption that there is profit in each of the two commercial operations of importing and exporting. As a rule, such is and must be the case, since profit is in both instances the object of the operating merchant. But the rate of profit may greatly vary. Under certain circumstances there may be more profit in importing or exporting merchandise to the amount of—say one million—than there is under other circumstances in similar operations footing up several millions. It all depends on "the state of the market," not only at home but abroad. It may even happen that there is an actual loss (if not to the merchant, at least to the manufacturer), as, for instance, when the home market is so overloaded that it becomes necessary to sell abroad at a sacrifice. In all those cases the balance of trade not only fails to show the amount of profit or loss actually realized but may be variously deceptive according as it shows a small surplus or no surplus at all when the profit is large, or a large surplus when there is actual loss, or a deficiency when the profit is largest.

Another fallacy—less innocent than the preceding one, but closely connected with it and obviously intended to deceive the working people—is that the profit derived by the capitalist class from its foreign commerce (or for that matter from any kind of commerce), represents an addition legitimately made by commerce itself to the value of the merchandise produced by labor. Of course, no Socialist—no man understanding the "Law of Value" as expounded by Marx—can be the dupe of such false pretense. We cannot here dwell upon this at length, but as it is of fundamental importance, we may at least be permitted to briefly repeat what we said on another occasion: "It is not by fighting over the plunder contained in a captured ship, or by trucking, or by throwing dice, that pirates come into possession of that plunder or can increase its amount and value; although they can, by any of those means, unequally divide among themselves what there is of it. Likewise, while some capitalists may, by trading, or speculating, or gambling, enrich themselves at the expense of other capitalists, or get richer than others do, it is not by trade, or by speculation, or by gambling, that the capitalist class enriches itself. This piratical class has captured the ship of industry. All the wealth in which it trades, speculates, or gambles, is the product of the laboring class, whose helpless members, under the wage system, are compelled by necessity to sell their labor power for less than it produces."

But let us resume our survey. In 1899, our exports or agricultural produce, as compared with the preceding year, decreased more than 60 millions, but our shipments of manufactures and mining products continued to increase and nearly made up the difference, so that the grand total of our exports of domestic merchandise remained about the same.

Then came the two record years of the new period. Our agricultural exports increased to \$35 millions in 1900 and 943 millions in 1901. At the same time, our exports of manufactures and mining products reached the average of 450 millions a year, constituting about one-third of our exports of domestic merchandise, the grand total of which was 1,460 millions in 1901, as against 793 millions in 1895:—AN INCREASE, IN SIX YEARS, OF 84 PER CENT.

We have already stated that in 1898 a large decrease had taken place in our importation of foreign manufactures. This had brought down the total of our imports to the lowest figure recorded since 1879. The marked increase that followed

—namely, from 616 millions in 1897 to 828 millions in 1901—was not less significant than the previous decrease, for it consisted chiefly in "materials for domestic manufacture," and thus cast a new light on the development of American industry in fields previously exploited by the agents of foreign manufacturers despite our protective tariff, but from which those agents were now driven out.

For the fiscal year just expired (June 30th, 1902) we have not yet the complete figures; but those already given for the eleven months ended May 31st afford a sufficiently correct view of the present state of our foreign trade. They show that owing to the bad crops of last year in this country, the figure of our total exports was about 90 million dollars less in the eleven months in question than for the corresponding period of the fiscal year 1901; but they show also that our exports of manufactures (with the exception of Iron and Steel, and leaving aside Porto Rico and Hawaii, which are now American possessions), were greater than for the corresponding period in any preceding year in our history. In other words, they show that the grip which our manufacturers had secured on foreign markets for a comparatively small portion of the surplus values created by their underpaid labor has not been lost, but has on the contrary been somewhat extended and strengthened.

True, the important item of Iron and Steel shows on one side an export decrease of about 19 millions as compared with 1901, and on the other hand an import increase of 7 millions. This fact has been heralded by middle class organs as a check to the Steel Trust, and even commented upon as the possible forerunner of a crisis. But, as Bradstreet's observes, "It merely indicates that the American industry has found it necessary to import more foreign iron to help out the supply of domestic material." In reality, not only the Steel Trust, but together with it all the independent mills find it impossible to supply the domestic demand, and, as stated in our article on the "Economic Situation," they have books ordered far into the year 1903. "Only a week ago an order for rails for South Africa was refused by American mills because the order called for delivery this year."

As to the total sum of our imports, it shows a still further increase this year, but in the same direction as in the previous four years; that is, the increase consists chiefly in materials for domestic industries. Yet the balance of trade in favor of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1902 will be over five hundred millions, thereby increasing to more than three billion dollars (\$3,000,000,000) the excess of our exports over our imports during the period of six years beginning in 1897.

From all the facts above presented, besides many others that we must omit but which all point in the same direction, it is already possible to draw some general conclusions.

In the first place, all things considered, the onward march of American capitalism to "the conquest of the World's Market" is steady, but as yet very slow, notwithstanding the apparent magnificence of the figures which show the progress of its foreign trade. Leaving aside our agricultural exports—which must naturally increase, on an average, with the increase of the European population, but which must also vary from year to year according to the crop conditions on both sides of the Atlantic—our exports of manufactures and mining products (including silver) have hardly reached the amount of five hundred millions. This sum, after all, represents only the fiftieth part of the total value of our domestic production, which, as stated in our article on the "Economic Situation," was estimated at twenty billion dollars in 1900, but may be safely estimated now at twenty-five billions if its increase in quantity and in price since 1900 are only considered. Again, that sum—large as it may seem to the laboring man, who can never contemplate more than a single dollar at the end of his hard day's work—actually sinks into insignificance when the population and product of the world are taken into account.

Nevertheless, the sudden increase of American exports had a double effect, which cannot be overestimated. First, it frightened the comparatively easy-going, conservative capitalists of the Old World and compelled them to adopt, over so slowly, the revolutionary ways of their trans-Atlantic rivals. In the second place, it stimulated the capitalism of America, nerved it for further effort, and was highly instrumental in bringing about its present activity and "prosperity"—not to speak of its increased brutality to the working class, over which it must rule with unchallenged despotism before it can seriously attempt to realize its dream of universal empire.

LUCIEN SANIAL.

The men rejected by Princeton because it was evident that they had resorted to wholesale cribbing were from Phillips Exeter Academy, a Congregational school, where religion is instilled into the hearts of the boys with the most methodical care. But their religious training and the appeal to their honor made in the examination room, were not enough to keep them from indulging in decidedly dirty cheating. They had been taught in school, besides religion, that it is necessary to get on in the world, and that in order to get on, it is necessary to take advantage of everything and every one. It was easy to crib in the examination. But the examiners, besides trusting to the honor of the students, also carefully study the papers, and thus are safe on both sides. Religion and honor both received rather a setback in this particular, but the business instinct won a great victory.

The Filipino today is "freed" from military government. He has been broken to the ways of military government, and the soldier turns him over to the civilian. Now comes the period of breaking to the harness of capitalist industry, and the extraction of the price that was interested in the war.

WANT TWO MEN IN BOX.

SCHEME TO PROVIDE FOR DIS-PLACED "L" FIREMEN.

Unions Agitating for Legislation Compelling the Placing of Two Motormen on Electric Trains—Dangers of Present One Man System.

A great many people who travel on the Manhattan Elevated Railroad's new electric trains are trying to figure out just what would happen if the motorman, who is shut up in a little box at the forward end of the front car, should fall dead, or otherwise become incapacitated. Some of the local "labor unions" are already agitating local legislation compelling the placing of two men in the compartment, so that if one should be unable to attend to his duty the other could promptly take it up. The unions are especially inspired to make this demand in the interests of firemen who will be thrown out of employment when the electric system becomes general on the Manhattan system. The public is interested in what might happen if the motorman did die, say, on a down grade.

The motorman is in a tiny compartment at the forward end of the motor car. These compartments have glass windows, but one of the rules of the company is that the motorman shall pull down the shades on the inside windows, so that none of the passengers can see him while he is on duty. The motorman even goes so far as to lock himself in his compartment. The object of this is not quite clear. A motorman who came in on a Third Avenue train last night when asked why he locked himself in in this fashion and pulled down the shades, replied: "Company's orders. Don't know the reason."

The general belief is that the company thinks it will get better service out of the motormen if they are where they cannot see the passengers, and where the passengers cannot see or speak to them.

The controller used on the elevated trains is unlike any used hereabout before. It guards against danger from the sudden death or inability of the motorman to this extent, that the moment the motorman lets go of the controller the power is cut off. Over the handle of the controller is a second handle which operates like an ordinary push button. Before he can get any power the motorman has to push this handle down on a level with the controller. The moment he lets go of the controller this second handle, which operates on a spring, flies up again and the power is shut off. So, even if the train was going at speed, the moment the motorman lets go, as he would a case of death or a faint, the power would cease.

The train, however, would run on until its momentum was exhausted, and as Manhattan trains are heavy, most of the time, and as they encounter many steep grades and sharp curves, a great many nervous persons think that an extra motorman ought to be on duty, or some contrivance should be added, by means of which brakes would be set the moment the motorman lets go of the controller.

If a motorman collapsed in sight of the passengers, it would be possible to run into the compartment, if unlocked, and apply the brakes before any damage could be done. As it is now, the first intimation that something had happened to the motorman would be the running by the station, and then it would be necessary to smash in the door of his booth before anything more effective than the application of the hand brakes could be done.

The law requires that two men shall be in the pilot houses of steamboats, and the advocates of a law requiring that two men be placed in the motor boxes of elevated trains say that the probability of accident is, if anything, greater and likely to be more disastrous on the elevated trains.

NEW STEEL PROCESS.

It Is Claimed That It Will Greatly Reduce Cost of Production.

Pittsburg, June 27.—"Another \$3,000,000 steel corporation will soon commence operation in the Pittsburg district," said John H. Kendin of Homestead yesterday. "The name will be the New Process Casting and Mining Company, and \$2,000,000 will be paid in. We have an option on a location, which will be closed after our next meeting in New York, within thirty days."

John H. Kendin is a young man employed in the Homestead Steel Works as distributor of steel. He is the originator of the new process that this new company will use, and he is the only man who will talk about the new company. He will tell nothing but what he wants to. It is known, however, that he has the heads of several departments in the Homestead Steel Works interested with him, and that his process is being tried there.

"We propose erecting at once," said Mr. Kendin, "a blast furnace with a capacity of 500 tons a day. There will be three foundries—one for machine mouldings and small castings, one for large blooms, rolls and rolling mill machinery, and one for parts of locomotives, electrical machinery and ship castings. There will be a forge shop, where all kinds of forgings, from the largest to the smallest, will be made."

"I do not care to give any information," he said, "but I do care to give any information of the process further than to say that the iron will be run direct to an entirely new kind of furnace in which it will be puddled. One great saving that we will have over other processes is that we will have no scrap. It is calculated that steel castings can be made 80 per cent. cheaper than by present methods."

A WARNING.

Which Shows the Rotten Character of the "Socialist" Party.

The Socialist Labor Party has often been denounced as a liar and falsifier for pointing out the compromising and fusionist character of the Social Democracy. It has been hauled over the coals for stating that the Social Democrats are reactionary in their tendencies and are consequently unworthy the name of Socialists. For the benefit of those who still indulge in these denunciations we herewith reproduce a letter from "The Los Angeles Socialist," a Social Democratic sheet, without any other comment than to point out that the element shows that the compromise element is the dominating element in the "Socialist" party.

"A WARNING. If that Whatham, Wash., Comrade who made the assertion that Socialism was gradually yielding ground to opportunism, would have substituted for 'Socialism,' the words 'Socialist Party,' is it a question whether he would have deserved the condemnation of so many comrades."

It doesn't require a very clear perception to observe this disintegrating element working on every hand. The revolutionary Socialists, who have until recently guided the party in a revolutionary groove are slowly but surely having that power wrested from them. Comrades, do you fail to see what the result will be if we allow this reactionary element to control the party? It will evolve into a party for spoils and eventually end in destruction.

I know there will be some comrades who will dismiss this with a wild guffaw and a sneer, but that will not settle the question. The fact still remains that the Socialist party is saturated with Opportunism. For the benefit of those who desire to know the opportunist when he meets one, here are a few of his characteristics.

Unlike the revolutionist, who does his fighting with the weapons of antagonism and aggression, the opportunist is armed with conciliation and compromise. He is one solid mass of contradictions. In one man he ostentatiously endorses Economic Determinism and in the next repudiates it in his wild and hopeless efforts to rush ahead of the economic development.

He swears that the class struggle is the corner stone of the movement; that the party is based on the interest of the WAGE-WORKER, and then, with moral suasion and hypnotism proceeds to make his appeal to the small capitalists and traders—the dying middle class; whose interests are already represented by the Democratic party.

With affected bravado he calls himself a revolutionist and writes himself a trimmer. In his spasmodic efforts to get something immediately, he throws away that vital essence so necessary to the life of the movement, the spirit of revolution, injects into the proletarian the narcotic of palliatives, and cops, and by its soothing influence that growing spirit of revolt is stupefied and hardened.

He asserts, 'parrotically,' that the party must be based on the interests of the working class and covertly strives to make the organization 'liberal' enough to fit all classes.

Scratch the opportunist and you will invariably find the populist of six years ago. He poses as a student of social evolution and yet is unable to see much further than the end of his nose. A short distance in front of the mass, he has simply been pushed along by the economic development. As a populist he was clamoring for the nationalization of railroads. The development of industry is forcing the capitalists to consider the proposition of the government owning all of the public utilities. Robbing up in the garb of the opportunist he is following the same conciliatory sloppy methods. His "immediate demands" will soon be found in the capitalist party platforms. They will simply steal his thunder and, thanks to his stupidity, the confused working class will still continue to vote the capitalist class into power.

Wherever you hear these "immediate demands" advocated, the opportunist may be found in close proximity. If an effort is made to prove the fallacy of his position, namely, begging the things of the capitalists, instead of demanding an unconditional surrender; if you endeavor to show him that all the "immediate demands" be granted the wage-worker would be no better off; that he would be as much a slave under State Capitalism, as he is now under private capitalism and with a possibility that the yoke will press down harder upon him, his opportunist and biased mind gives vent to such expressions as "narrow," "intolerant" and "impossibilist."

Comrades of the social revolution, would you know the opportunist? Whoever tries this boot on, see if it pinches him. Chas. H. Ross.

For a party that is "dead" the S. L. P. is receiving plenty of gratuitous advertising. Last week a convention of Kings County Social Democrats after listening to speeches upon the S. L. P., that showed the activity of the latter, was worrying them considerably, decided it was no use to kick a lifeless carcass!

"The Social Democratic Herald" after editorially denouncing the "Unity" Socialists as conspirators who are intent upon destroying the Social Democracy tells a correspondent in the letter box that "the ways been rent by dissensions." "It maintains a daily paper."

Surely there must be a good many pieces left to maintain a daily paper! And there must be some dissension, just a little no doubt, in the Social Democracy to judge from that editorial.

The Social Democrats are stupid. They lack a sense of humor.

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AN INDIANA BOYCOTT.

HALF A DOZEN COUNTIES INVOLVED IN IT.

Trouble Started Over Street Car Strike Which Has Been Lost, Boycotting Still Goes on and Continues to Extend—Merchants to Retaliate.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 7.—One of the most far reaching boycotts ever inaugurated in this State has spread from Terra Haute, the starting point, until it has involved half a dozen counties. The cause of the boycott was a strike of the employees of the Terre Haute Street Railway Company. The Central Labor Union of Terre Haute backed up the strikers, and declared a boycott against the street car company.

Next the boycott was extended to every person who rode on the cars. It was soon extended to any man's business, and groceries, dry goods houses, mills and factories were one after another placed on the list.

Notices were sent out from time to time to all the mining towns in Clay, Vermillion, Parke, Sullivan and other counties, giving the names of the firms on the list, and asking the organized miners and others not to purchase goods from local merchants who bought at the Terre Haute jobbing houses. Some of the merchants ignored the threats, and the boycott was thus extended to a dozen or more towns, which were thus brought into the controversy.

If a man went to Terre Haute from another town and rode on a street car his name was secured and placed on the list and his customers at home were asked not to deal with him. A merchant who lived at Brazil, while at Terre Haute one afternoon went home on the interurban. His customers were mainly miners and they at once ceased to trade with him. The milkman who delivered milk in his store was notified by a local union to cease doing so, and who he refused the miners' families in the town refused to buy of him.

A New York drummer, arriving in Terre Haute, rode from the railway station to Main street on an electric car. The union men followed him into every store he entered and told the proprietors that they would suffer if they bought goods of him. He left the place without making a sale.

The Rev. Dr. Waterman declared in a sermon that the conditions existing in Terre Haute were a disgrace to the city and that the law should be enforced, and a boycott was established against him and his church.

The Commercial Club took some 500 people out to see a new manufacturing concern, using the electric cars for the trip, and the Central Labor union declared that this was done to weaken the effect of the boycott against the company and the club was placed on the list, also. This had the effect of putting many persons on the boycotted list who had not ridden on the cars, and nearly every business man in the city is now under the ban.

This state of affairs brought about a counter organization. They went to the Central Labor Union and asked that the boycotts be lifted. They received the reply that they could not be lifted, even if the central body was willing, for the street car company was on the unfair list, and every one who patronized it must be placed on the same list with it.

The business men then formed an organization, which is known as the Citizens' Protective League. Its object is to protect its members against the unreasonable aggressions of the labor organizations.

No sooner was this league formed than the Central Labor Union placed all of its members on the unfair list and sent agents into all the surrounding towns with notices to the local merchants not to patronize any of the business men who had joined it. The membership of the League is now about 1,200, and includes nearly every large business man in the city.

In the meantime, the original cause of the trouble had been lost sight of, and the street car company is running its cars regularly and without hindrance. The Citizens Protective League has organized to "uphold the American idea of liberty," so we may soon expect to hear of injunctions and suits for conspiracy.

Four Historical Books on the HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN AMERICA.

The development of a Movement is most clearly reflected by the character of its literature.

The development of Socialism in America is of course clustered around the Socialist Labor Party.

The history of the Socialist Labor Party has not yet been written.

The development of the Party, however, can be discovered in the changing character of its literature.

Years ago the New York Labor News Company was organized, and from the date of its organization the Company has been the Literary Agency of the Socialist Labor Party.

The Company has published a large number of pamphlets, many of which are out of print.

Some of the older pamphlets can still be obtained. They have a high historical value. We have lately classified them, and can now supply a few of the most valuable ones.

Originally published as Socialist Literature, it goes without saying that none of them will pass as Socialist Literature to-day. From this point of view their historical value is very great.

CAPITALISM ON TRIAL. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE SYSTEM THAT DESPOILS THE WORKING CLASSES AND ROBS THE LABORER OF HIS EARNINGS.

By a Knight of Labor. Published about 1888. One hundred copies are left. Book was put of print years ago. Five cents per copy while they last.

IMMORAL AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL: OUR ACCESSORYSHIP LAWS.

A Postscript to the Chicago Anarchists' Case. By Adolph Heppner. Published in 1887 by the New York Labor News Company, at 25 East Fourth Street, New York. One hundred and sixteen copies left. Ten cents per copy.

SOCIALISM VS. TAX REFORM.

An Answer to Henry George. By Laurence Gronlund. Published by the New York Labor News Company in August, 1887, at 172 First Avenue, New York. Tells about the Henry George campaign and the United Labor Party. Great discussion on then between Henry George and the Socialists. The book contains—

- (1) The Attack of George on Socialism and Socialists.
- (2) The Answer of Gronlund under following heads—

Individualism and Freedom. Keep the Party on the Track. The book gives a good idea of Socialist tactics as they were applied in 1887.

Henry George the Exploiter. Land in its Relation to Capital. The Wage System and the Land. But thirty copies left. Ten cents per copy while they last.

GOVERNOR ALTGELD'S PARDON. UNABRIDGED EDITION OF ALTGELD'S STATEMENT OF HIS REASONS FOR PARDONING THE CHICAGO ANARCHISTS.

With an introduction entitled: "The Chicago Martyrs Vindicated. Their Assassins on the Pillory."

The Eighth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, held at Chicago, July 2, 1893, declared its "strong opposition to Anarchistic logic and principles." But the Convention saw in the "conviction of the Anarchists, not the justice which is meted out to the meanest criminal, but the result of that class hatred and class justice, which has at all times been most cruel." The delegates therefore expressed their "admiration for Governor Altgeld," and ordered Altgeld's statement published in pamphlet form. Valuable historical pamphlet. Reflects the condition of the Socialist Labor Party in 1893. Quite a change in the position of the Party since then. One hundred copies on hand. Five cents per copy while they last.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Road Street.

SOCIAL RELATIONS.

How They Are Advanced Or Retarded
by Inherent Causes.

The relation of man to man and nation to nation in civilized society, is so complex and intricate that it is extremely hard to follow the trends of natural laws; yet in the rise and fall of nations we see that these causes have externally been at work, causing either the advance or decline of the beneficial faculties and the high standard that places one nation in advance of another. Most often it is the counterchecks on Natural and Sexual Selection unfavorable for the development of a great number of individuals possessing the higher mental, moral and physical faculties to an eminent degree, within the nation itself, that evidently works its decadence and hence it falls of its own weight or succumbs to foreign influence and power. These counterchecks on natural and sexual selection are worthy of a review before we consider human history in its relation to the evolution of life on this earth.

War has ever been the scourge of humanity, civilized warfare especially. Civilized warfare is not only utterly brutalizing, but the destructiveness of the modern facilities of war does not even, as in ancient and mediaeval times, give a chance for superior strength, bravery, skill or wit to survive. Hence it can have no good influences whatever on the race, it is simply murderously destructive regardless of faculties. Moreover, the army, now as ever, is recruited from the nation's best men in the best age and this drains the nation of its best blood and robs posterity of health and vigor. Furthermore, a standing army, whether compulsory conscription exists or otherwise, is an equally direct evil, even in time of peace. The finest young men are enlisted, put through a stupid routine life, are often tempted into vice and crime and are kept away from marriage and home life and influences during their best years.

A steady emigration from an old and settled country has a retarding influence upon the advancement as it is, as a rule, the most healthy, active, restless and daring part of the population that ventures to seek better conditions in a new and unknown country. This same cause applied at the other pole, undoubtedly in some measure accounts for the rapid advancement of other countries, as for example, the United States, into which a great portion of the European population has been streaming for centuries.

Prolonged and bloody religious and political persecutions within a nation can not avoid having an evil influence upon their progress, because it is the doubting and inquisitive persons that suffer and they, in all cases, are the most progressive ones. Yet persecution, when not carried to perfect carnage at heart, has the counter influence of arousing those otherwise mentally lazy and sleepy.

Where people congregate in large cities of the modern type, in which the physical conditions of the people are not always duly considered, pestilence and contagious diseases often rage most destructively. At such times mental and moral excellence weigh little or nothing in the scale that determines life or death. Especially do the children suffer. Care and medical attendance only are effective and they depend upon wealth. Hence, the best endowed, mentally and often physically, may perish while the weaker ones, having care, survive. In savage society the weak, mentally or physically, would soon perish in the struggle for existence, but in present society they are preserved through asylums, institutions and medical and surgical attendance and no check, other than sexual selections, which, under existing conditions is feeble, is in the way to prevent them from freely marrying and having children, to whom to transmit their inferior faculties. Breeders know full well that the best stock would soon be corrupted was such carelessness permitted with the domestic animals. But, on the other hand, our care for the weak and disabled is a result of sympathy and sympathy itself is in turn the result of Natural Selection. Sympathy is a faculty without which the other human faculties are as naught.

The effects on the race caused by the intermingling of the weak with the strong is one that cannot be eradicated, as a voluntary refrain from marriage on their part can never be hoped for. In a Socialist Republic, however, counterchecks from the standpoint of wealth, etc., being wiped out, Sexual Selection will work far more rigidly than at the present time and its good results in this particular will undoubtedly be felt in a very few generations.

Another serious check on the advancement of the race, under present conditions is that the reckless and careless, oftentimes of the lowest mental and moral characteristics, marry earlier in life than the careful and thrifty who generally abstain from marrying until they are in condition to support

a family. Hence, the reckless as a rule have more children and certainly, in a given time, consist of more generations than the frugal. This evil can not be eliminated or even decreased until such social conditions exist as assure to all children the best education and the best surrounding moral influences.

The most severe check, however, at the present time towards a society composed of a great number of persons of higher moral, intellectual and physical standard is the modern factory system, with all its evil consequences. This phase of the social question will be more fully treated in a subsequent essay, suffice here to only mention the direct evils. The perpetual performance of one kind of work, an appendage to a machine, from early morning until evening has a tendency to stunt every mental effort of the workman. Moreover, hard and continuous work in a poisoned atmosphere is destructive to the physical constitution. Modern wage-slaves are mentally stunted, weak and short-lived and to their posterity they transmit, as a natural consequence these "blessings of civilization." Again the hazard that the working class runs from unprotected machinery, mine and factory accidents, railroad disasters, etc., are mostly of such a nature that neither wit nor strength can save them. Long periods of enforced idleness whether during crisis or prosperity, has a tendency to discourage the worker and often make of him a "tramp," a "loafer" or a "drunkard." Could the personal history of each of the "immoral characters," that town and country swam with, be written, it would carry capitalism to the scaffold and make it stand for all eternity as a blot on modern civilization. Moreover, the unnatural struggle for existence caused by the fact that "free" men ever have to beg a master for a job and bid for it against a large surplus army of unemployed, often half-starved fellow-workers, makes creeping, submissive cowardice of what otherwise might be brave men, and as this instinct becomes almost a necessity in order to hold a job, it can not fail to be perpetuated from generation to generation. Worse, however, than all the other influences to degradation caused by capitalism and wage slavery is unquestionably the employment of women and children in factories as competitors of men. This will be made the subject of an entire essay in the near future.

Sexual selection in a society composed of rational individuals, boasting of intelligence and high mental attainment, ought to be the factor above all that would determine our advancement towards a high standard, and in a society rationally organized there can be no question but that it will assert the greatest influence in advancing the human species towards a higher moral, mental and physical perfection. But in present society, even that is made a feature of commercialism as it was of feudalism before it. Dickens, in "Barnaby Rudge," speaks of an eminent judge who had a wife whom he could not bear the sight of because she was "book-learning," but, he being a respectable Englishman of the old school, had married her for the good old English reason that her father's land adjoined his own and she was her father's only heir. Now this good old reason is not only an English reason but equally a good old American, Swedish, German and Russian reason, in short, it is a good old feudalistic reason remnants of which exist also in capitalist society. American heiresses speculate in the European matrimonial market for titles and European dukes, lords and princes are willing to bestow their titles upon them in exchange for the wealth that alone can save them from bankruptcy. The marketing and sale of these respective commodities has not, however, such evil effect on the race as might at first be imagined as both the contracting parties are as a rule of too degenerated stock to leave numerous progeny, if indeed any at all. Worse is it among the general, industrial and commercial classes, among which the question of a job or success in business has become the standard of test for the fitness of marriage, and as we shall see in a chapter on "The Survival of the Fittest Under Capitalism," it is not in the least as a rule the best endowed mentally or morally that are destined to survive under existing conditions. Again the modern method of infanticide, by limiting the number of children, though it may seem less cruel than the method our barbarian ancestry practised is nevertheless infinitely more harmful to the race. By the old method it was the weak ones only that perished, to-day the destruction is promiscuous. Who knows how often it may not be the physically and mentally superior that the mother destroys while the weaker ones are brought into the world. Moreover, such practice is utterly harmful to the reproductive organs and the children born subsequently to it are bound to suffer from the practice.

So we see that at the present time the conditions are such that either Natural or Sexual Selection effect little or nothing towards the elevation of the race to a higher moral, mental or physical standard, yet, as will be seen later on, its laws hold good as to the selection of the social "virtues," that is the faculties made profitable by the conditions that surround both the capitalist and the working classes.

OLIVE M. JOHNSON.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Investigation and statements from dealers reveal the fact that anthracite coal is to be had in abundance, and the only thing that prevents its use is the cheapness of bituminous, and the excuse the strike gave consumers to resort to the cheaper article. Thousands of capitalist concerns, with perfect unanimity, discarded the clean, but more expensive coal and went to the cheaper and dirty coal. The law was broken wholesale, and as it was broken by those who have the power to enforce it, little will be done or can be done to bring the criminals to justice.

The fear of Russia is to interview Russians of all ranks to learn why the assassination of rulers is so popular with the capitalism-racked lunatic. Perhaps if the fear were to hide his identity and go out in search of a job he would find out as quickly as many another man has,

NEWS FROM ...

THE FIELD OF LABOR.

STRIKES AND WAGES.

There are two questions which are continually the subject of emphatic discussion among the working class, viz: "Are going up or down?" It is generally believed by those participating in the discussion that the two questions are closely related, and that the answer to one has a direct bearing on the answer to the other. In the "North American Review" for June there appears a statistical article on "Strikes in the United States," by Commissioner Carroll D. Wright, in which it is shown that of the 22,783 strikes that occurred from 1881 to 1900, inclusive, more than half, or 50.77 per cent succeeded, while 13.04 per cent partly succeeded, and 36.19 per cent wholly failed. From these figures it would appear that the larger percentage of strikes are successful, or partly successful, while the smaller percentage only are failures, thus making a favorable answer to the question regarding the success or non-success of strikes. It often happens, however, that many strikes are merely nominally successful; that the demands which are granted are granted merely for the time being, after which the old status of affairs is resumed and the strike leaders discharged. This is shown in the many strikes which are undertaken to compel employers to live up to their agreements. It is also shown in the fact that old conditions manifest themselves where strikes were won, as in the case of the Brooklyn trolley men, who have won a ten-hour day, and are, nevertheless, working under a system which compels them to forego the advantages of that "victory." Then again there are many strike "victories" that are defeats; that are in the nature of compromises, each of which leaves the strikers in a worse condition than before they were undertaken. To this class belongs the "successful" strike of the miners in 1900, a strike, as THE PEOPLE has repeatedly shown, from the statements issued by the United Mine Workers' Union, to have been a defeat of the worst kind. Likewise are the partly "victorious" strikes of the textile workers, wherein concessions are made, but always upon a basis that leaves the wages of the operatives less than formerly. Then there are the political and other strikes of a fraudulent character, which leave the working class in a condition where improvement is sadly lacking. Were strikes of the foregoing character eliminated from the statistics of successful and partly successful strikes, there can be no doubt that those statistics would look considerably less favorable than they do in Commissioner Wright's article.

Regarding the rise or fall of wages, "Guntown's Magazine" for June contains "A Warning from the Census," which shows that between 1890 to 1900 there was no increase in average wages and an actual decline in "real wages." This article states: "The total amount of wages paid in 1890 was \$1,891,228,321, and in 1900 it was \$2,330,273,021, showing an increase of \$439,044,700, or 23.2 per cent. The number of laborers among whom this was divided was, in 1890, 44,251,613, and in 1900, 5,321,087, showing an increase of 1,069,474, or 25.2 per cent. Thus, while the increase in the amount paid in wages was relatively large, the increase in the number of laborers is relatively larger. The total wages increased 23.2 per cent, while the number of laborers increased 25.2 per cent, showing that the rate of increase of laborers was about 85 per cent greater than that of the wages. This is painfully emphasized by the fact that the average wages in 1890 were only \$437.95, or actually \$6.88, or 1.5 per cent less in 1900 than in 1890."

Regarding "real wages," the article has this to say: "If we turn to the prices we find, according to Dun's index number of prices of 350 articles averaged according to importance in consumption, that on January 1, 1890, a given amount of three products cost \$90.191, and on June 1, 1900, when the census was taken, these same articles cost \$91.829, showing an increase of \$1.638, or 1.8 per cent. ... Even assuming that there was no real fall in average wages, the decreasing purchasing power of a dollar would indicate a decline of nearly 2 per cent in real wages during the decade."

These figures, taken as they are, from a notoriously "capitalist" authority, are herewith given for what they are worth. They certainly do not offer a flattering comment upon the alleged "prosperity" of the working class; nor do they bear out the wonderful statements of "labor leaders," who claim that the labor organizations of the pure and simple type have advanced wages 30 per cent within the past decade, by means of strikes and arbitration.

When Congress adjourned Tuesday, members who had "fought" one another all during the session grasped hands in token of the accord and friendship in which they ended their labors. Congress, supposedly, was divided into two distinct and sharply defined camps—the question of reciprocity with or annexation of Cuba—let Cuba shift for herself; retain the Philippines—cast them adrift; hold the tariff as it is—revise the tariff; trust—anti-trust; defend the army—attack the army; Schley—anti-Schley. Such "issues" might be supposed among men who were no more than mortal, or produce some personal feeling, and to arouse animosities that even adjournment could not wipe out. But Congressmen are either more than mortal, or else those issues were simple exhibition dummies, which held attention, while the real work was going on elsewhere. The latter explanation is the more probable one. Angels' visits are as rare now as they ever were, and all men who go to Congress are not angels. So, instead of the ending-day of the session being taken as an indication that peace and harmony have been restored, they should rather be taken as indicating that peace and harmony have never been disturbed, and that the lawmakers were a-fooling of 'em, all along.

GETTING READY.

Vacation Employment Paves Way For
the Keen Christmas Holiday
Exploitation.

This is the vacation season in the stores, and the opportunity is utilized to break in new and cheap help for the winter rush.

Immediately after the winter holiday season a large percentage of the clerks is dropped, and the stores, whether they are specialty or department, are run on as close a basis as possible. Then when vacation time comes the loss of even one person would mean a slight hampering of the business. It is customary, ordinarily, to pay the help for two weeks' vacation, not for any charity reasons, but for mere reasons of economy. No overtime is paid, excepting in the winter rush weeks, and then the extent is usually 25 cents for supper. When curtailment takes place the help that is left will be forced to work overtime five nights in six, and thus the two weeks will no more than compensate for the extra work, and the holiday extra, very seldom less than five hours a day, six days a week, and extending over a season of usually eight weeks, is pure graft.

But it would cost a considerable amount to hire experienced help to take the place of the vacationists. Right here the skill of the slave buyer comes in and demonstrates the degree of skill at which he has arrived in his art. He hires well-grown children, young girls who are just out of school, or who have just begun to work. They can be gotten for little or nothing, and though they will be fairly well experienced by the holidays they will not be in line by that time for much of an increase in pay. Thus the vacation is used both as a trying-out season and as a breaking-in season, and not infrequently when the "happy sojourners" at the various cottages of the big department stores return, "strengthened and invigorated," as the paid write-ups say, they find that a little child has gotten ahead of them, and has practically the command of the job, though not the command of the money.

Yesterday morning there were thousands of children, armed with certificates from the Board of Health, turned loose, and they did not receive exactly a chilling welcome, no matter where they were called, and no matter whether there was work for them or not. Manufacturers know that it is well to have a good line of children on the waiting list, and that the more there are the greater is the chance of selecting the good ones.

But in addition to the "papered" ones, as they are known by those who hire them, there are still greater numbers who come prepared to work without papers. Age does not matter, as the chances of prosecution at this season of the year are reduced to a minimum.

Yesterday, according to a bill clerk in the store of a pious and reverend employee of the government who runs a store here, and also has a store elsewhere, there were taken on over 200 girls, the eldest of whom was not more than 15, and the youngest of whom was so young that she should still be playing ring-around-a-rose. This same pious and reverend man laid off 216 hands on February 1st, and he had a few weeks previously discharged a crowd that was equally large.

Yesterday, also, a prominent Sixth avenue house took some 150 "cash girls." According to a statement made by a clerk there, not one of these girls will act as cash girls. All are intended for the counter, and are hired at this season of the year because it is desired that they be broken in by the opening of the coming rush season, and not an inconsiderable amount of money can be saved by having them act as substitutes at the present time.

What has happened at these two places, among the largest department stores in the city, happens in a lesser degree in every establishment where it is possible to employ children. The assistant manager of the "holy store," in conversation yesterday with a reporter of the DAILY PEOPLE said that he had made a peculiar experience in the matter of hiring help. Women would come to him with a flock of children, numbering from one to two to five, and demand that he hire all of them. Frequently the youngest would not be more than 7 years of age, but even this tender mite was not spared from the mill of competition. It was usually impossible to hire any of them, and the result was almost invariably a dispute, and a charge that favoritism was shown. "They are girls," it would be urged, "and it is never possible to tell the age of a girl. No girl is too young to work. What else are they good for?"

This man, with not the faintest glimmering of sociologic training, had hit upon a peculiar fact in modern industry. The easiest element for exploitation is the one that is always brought forward most prominently. The element that is most susceptible to exploitation is the one that is always the weakest element. Owing to our peculiar sociologic views and practices, woman is the easiest person to exploit, and the undeveloped woman, the girl, is the easiest among the women to exploit. Therefore, not only are they the most acceptable to the manufacturer, but are also the most prominently exploited by parents and guardians.

According to the statement made by this same man, the female child goes to work in stores and factories in this city at an earlier age than does the male. This, again, it is because the position of woman is socially and economically inferior to that of man, and therefore the young female is more easily exploited.

Those who may wish confirmation of this have only to walk through the business districts early in the morning. Little girls, in short skirts, and with all the evidences of having just gotten into their teens, are rushing madly to work. At the entrance to the department stores the same thing is to be seen. The girl is the favorite subject for exploitation, and if the manufacturers and storekeepers had their way none but girls would be hired.

NEWS FROM ...

THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

CONCENTRATION, CAPITAL AND LABOR.

The tendency toward concentration, with its diminution in the number of establishments, its increase in capitalization and its displacement of labor, is well illustrated in the figures given below, that are taken from the "Wiltshire Magazine" for July.

In 1890 there were 910 establishments manufacturing agricultural implements, with a capital of 145 millions. In 1900 there were but 715 establishments, although the total capitalization has increased to 157 millions.

In establishments manufacturing salt the number has decreased during the past ten census years from 200 to 159, while the capitalization has increased over 100 per cent., from 13 millions to 27 millions.

Slaughtering establishments have decreased in number from 1,118 to 921, while their total capitalization has increased from 116 millions to 189 millions.

Woolen manufactories have fallen off from 2,583 in 1890, to 2,465 in 1900, yet their capitalization has increased nearly one-third, from 300 to 398 millions.

Perhaps the most striking of the returns is that from the carriage and wagon factories. They have fallen in number from 8,614 to 7,032, while at the same time their capitalization has increased from 104 millions to 118 millions. But this is not the point that is so especially noteworthy. The number of wage-earners has decreased from 64,259 to 62,540, and the number of "salaried" employees—clerks, salesmen, etc., is now actually less than one-half what it was in 1890. Their number 4,311 as against 9,194 in 1890. This cutting off of "salaried" employees means a saving, according to the census, of \$3,459,289 a year to the carriage makers.

The figures from the flour mills also show the same trend toward the elimination of superfluous employees. The total capital employed in flour milling has increased in the last ten years from 208 millions to 218 millions, but the number of wage-earners has decreased from 47,403 to 37,073. "Salaried" employees have been reduced from 16,078 to 5,790, and the millers are paying out \$3,492,500 less per annum for salaries to-day than ten years ago.

IN CANADA.

The S. L. P. Making the Bogus "Socialist" Step Lively—An Illustration.

The Canadian Socialist Labor Party is making the bogus "Socialist" party of Canada "step lively." The good showing made by the Canadian Socialist Labor Party in the recent elections, in spite of police persecution and the pseudo vote-catching capitalist principles of the bogus "Socialists," has caused the latter a good deal of discomfort. The Canadian Socialist Labor Party will not conform to the kind wish of the bogus "Socialists" that it go and perish, nor will it oblige them by submitting to the attempts of the bogus "Socialists" to kill it in the interests of the "labor lieutenants" of capitalism, namely the misleaders of trades-unions. The Canadian Socialist Labor Party, on the contrary, espouses the cause of revolutionary class-conscious Socialism with increased virility and earnestness. In Ontario, the Canadian Socialist Labor Party announces that it will inaugurate an agitation in favor of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

This determination on the part of the Canadian S. L. P. has caused the bogus Socialists to enter upon a campaign of misrepresentation as the enclosed "editorial" from the "Industrial Banner" will show:

"DECLINE OF THE S. L. P."

The campaign of abuse indulged in by the union wreckers who compose the Socialist Labor Party is meeting with its due reward. While organized labor in Canada was never as powerful or prosperous as at the present time, the recent Ontario Elections have served to emphasize the rapid decline of the De Leonist party. Here in London, the national headquarters, it could not muster a hundred votes, in East Middlesex it failed to rally a corporal's guard, in Toronto and Hamilton it came out of the contest with sadly reduced and decimated ranks. It lost everywhere, and lost enormously, and it richly deserved to lose. Socialism is making immense headway in every part of the civilized world, and its advance in Ontario is most pronounced. The people are in favor of Socialism, but they will not tolerate De Leonism. The S. L. P. with its union wrecking proclivities is not in touch with International Socialism which has pronounced most unmistakably for trades unionism. There are hundreds of Socialists in London and Ontario, but they all draw the line at De Leonism, with its Billingsgate and coarse abuse. The Canadian people can stand argument and persuasion, but they don't propose to have ideas knocked into their heads with a club. And now while the S. L. P. continues to decline, Socialism will gain ground, and trades unionism will go ahead organizing new agencies for gaining shorter hours, higher wages, and improved conditions for the workers.

Experience has shown that wherever such bitter misrepresentation is resorted to, there the cause of the truly revolutionary working movements being pushed with good effect. Let the good work go on.

The thousands of children who have applied for and obtained permission to go to work are not as numerous as the children that went without obtaining it. The children, also, who are forced to work at home, who are really the nurses and servants of families are not counted in the list of those who obtained certificates. All these children counted together reveal the fact that the working class is so poor, is so close to the verge of want, that it seizes the first opportunity to send its children into the factory during the most distressing season of the year.

WHOLESALE INJUNCTIONS.

West Virginia Coal Fields Covered
With Them.

Parkersburg, W. Va., July 6.—In no other place has government by injunction assumed such proportions as in West Virginia, where it is the favorite way of opposing strikers and strike sympathizers in their efforts to win over the striking miners in the coal fields. Mining regions of the State are plastered over with injunctions and one of the strike leaders remarked a few days ago that if they kept on coming the strike sympathizers would soon have to get an airship to find a place where their meetings would not be prohibited by injunction.

There is hardly a prominent coal property in the State where injunctions are not in force. It is openly charged by the mine owners of this State that the strike agitators are in the employ of mine owners in other states, who pay them to cause strikes here to improve business elsewhere. They are a source of great annoyance to mine owners, who have tried in every way to keep them off their property and from their men.

But the right of free speech is claimed by the strike leaders, so long as they commit no violence. One of the mine owners, on the witness stand testified that his company would be financially embarrassed if the men refused to work, and that they would work if they were not forced out by threats of violence on the part of the leaders. Owners testified that they would lose heavily if the strike prevented them from filling contracts.

In this state of affairs the mine owners called upon the courts to protect their property and them from the agitators. The injunction was the method adopted to prevent interference with the men at work. United States Judge Keller, of the Southern District, issued a "blanket" injunction June 20, covering every mine on the Norfolk and Western Railway, forty in all, and prohibiting all persons from interfering in any manner with the working miners, trespassing on the companies' property or assembling near the mines.

The effect of the injunctions in that territory have been that many of the men have returned to work. Judge Keller issued similar injunctions June 27 to prohibit interference with miners in the six collieries on Loup Creek, in Fayette County, in the New River field. Judge Guthrie, of the State Court, issued orders to protect the property of the Winifrede Coal Company, the Kanawha and Hocking Coal Company, owning all the mines on the north side of the Big Kanawha River, and the Otto Marmet Coal Company at Raymond City.

In the northern part of the State Judge Jackson, of the United States Court, has issued injunctions at all the large coal centers, except the mines of the West Virginia Central Railroad, where there has been no strike. He issued injunctions June 10 prohibiting interference with the miners of the Fairmont Coal Company, a corporation with \$12,000,000 capital, operating twenty plants in the Fairmont field. A few days later he applied a similar injunction to the Clarksburg Fuel Company, a corporation of almost equal strength with the Fairmont Coal Company, and operating some fifteen mines.

Injunctions were issued June 28 to protect the Tunnelton mines, and July 1 one was issued for the Rosemont Coal Company at Tyrconnell. At only two points have there been arrests under the injunctions. At Clarksburg eighteen arrests were made for contempt of court, and at Fairmont four. A dozen of these persons have had their hearing and are now out on bond awaiting the arguments in their cases.

Strike leaders and strikers complain that the injunction is equivalent to one-man power, and curtails their liberties. They protest against it but observe it.

An old and very dear friend of the wife of ex-President McKinley has been turned out of the postoffice berth which she won through her high friendship. The place was wanted for a Quay partisan, and appeals to President Roosevelt on the part of the dead President's wife, were coldly received and finally contemptuously turned down. Roosevelt had to knuckle under to the Quay machine, and his backbone curled like a piece of straw in the fire. Some time ago Quay did Roosevelt a good turn in blocking the efforts of Hanna's civic federation to settle the coal strike. That pulled away from Hanna one more organization that was assisting in the inflation of his presidential boom. For that favor the "incorruptible," the stalwart, the impeccable, the peerless, the fearless, the flawless, the immaculate, the unbrilliant, the honest, upright "moral" Roosevelt is the tool of the most corrupt, the most notorious boodler and ring politician politician in the United States. Mat Quay was never modest nor backward nor tardy in claiming his own, but he exacted payment from Roosevelt with rather unusual celerity.

The working class can well be ashamed of the actions of those men, calling themselves unionists, who evince their solidarity in union matters by calling upon the courts to settle the question of which is and which is not entitled to "recognition," that is which is entitled to work on a job to the exclusion of all others. The trouble this time is in the building trades, an officer of which was arrested the other day for receiving bribes to settle a strike, and concerns the old question of "Union cards." Meanwhile the operations on the building are tied up, and the bosses declare that they will go ahead without a union. Pure and simpledom is cutting its own throat like a pig in water.

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Owned and Published by the Socialist Labor Party.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year\$1.00
Six Months 50
Three Months 25
Editorial Rooms and Business Office:
239 St. Clair Street,
Cleveland, Ohio.

where all editorial communications, money, remittances, and business communications are to be directed.

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TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Invariably in advance
Single Copy..... 02
Six months..... 25
One year..... \$0.50

Bundle rates: Less than 100 copies, 1 cent a copy; 100 to 500 copies, 1/2 cent a copy; 500 or more, 1/4 cent a copy.
As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed.
Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES

In 1888..... 2,068
In 1892..... 21,157
In 1896..... 36,564
In 1900..... 34,191



The modern state, whatever its form, is essentially a capitalist machine; it is the State of the capitalist; the ideal total capitalist.

FREDERICK ENGELS.

THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE DAILY PEOPLE.

On July 1st, the DAILY PEOPLE celebrated the second anniversary of its birth, and where it was prophesied there would be a requiem sung, there was a song of rejoicing instead.

On that day, the DAILY PEOPLE reaffirmed the class struggle and the necessity for Socialism, the cause of its creation and the object of its existence. Class antagonisms and exploitation must end. The working class must be organized, politically and economically. Capital must be made social property. Evolution demands it, working class interests favor it.

To organize the working class, to make capital social property, a political and economic movement is required. Without a press, a mouthpiece, to spread its teachings, to voice its objections, to defend its organizations, and to advise and warn the working class against pitfalls and traps such a movement is impossible and must perish.

The DAILY PEOPLE is the mouthpiece, the voice, of the most advanced Socialist Movement in America, the most advanced capitalist country in the world. That the DAILY PEOPLE is such, is not a mere co-incidence, is a fact born of necessity and environment; a fact which places the Socialist Movement on the same level of progressiveness with capitalism. To kill the DAILY PEOPLE then, to attempt to progress without it, is to deprive the Socialist Movement of this country of its voice and mouthpiece, and the working class of its friend and advisor. It is to betray evidence of re-action and weakness, in the face of capitalist progress and growth.

But the DAILY PEOPLE will not be killed. On July 1st, the DAILY PEOPLE, despite the hostility of outspoken foes and the machination of professed friends, both bent on its destruction, began the third year of its existence with greater confidence, hopefulness and determination. Made strong by the attacks of its enemies, improved in management and resources, with plans under way for improvement in size and quality, upheld by the working class, for whom it stands, and who labor for and love it, the DAILY PEOPLE refuses to die, and so refusing, flings the gauntlet into the teeth of those who would crush it!

Long live the DAILY PEOPLE and the Social Revolution!

WEALTH AND ABILITY.

The concentration of wealth in the hands of a few is often justified by the alleged ability of the few. It is said the few organize the laborers and plan, direct and invent the means by which they produce wealth. This ability of the few is said to make labor very prolific and productive by increasing its powers of wealth production enormously. Thus, argue the exponents of this theory, are the few entitled to the wealth of the many, thus is the concentration of wealth justifiable.

The falsity of this theory has been often shown. The few, meaning thereby the capitalist class, are able to concentrate wealth because of their ownership of capital: of the land and the machinery of production and distribution. The organization of industry, its methods, direction and inventions are the results of evolutionary growth and the work of specialists, experts and other paid and expropriated employees. The capitalist class spin not, neither do they plan, direct and invent.

The correctness of the latter view is once more proven by news from Pittsburgh, describing the formation of a

\$3,000,000 corporation to exploit a new process for steel casting invented by an employee of the Steel Trust. It is claimed that this process will reduce the cost of production 30 per cent. This employee, Kendin by name, is the only man informed upon the process. He has "invented" several of the Steel Trust department heads in his improvement on present methods, for such it is, and they will furnish the necessary capital. Kendin, in common with most of the inventors of steel and iron processes, will thus have his genius exploited by the Carnegies, the J. Pierpont Morgans, and the other capitalists, whose domination of the steel and iron business makes the exploitation of any new process without the aid and consent of their capital impossible. By this means, Kendin, like most inventors, will be compelled to surrender the greater part of the fruits of his invention to the capitalist class.

Labor creates all wealth. In the words of Lincoln, "Capital is only the fruit of Labor, and never could have existed if Labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of Capital and deserves much the higher consideration."

As "Capital is only the fruit of Labor, and never could have existed if Labor had not first existed," so is the concentrated wealth of the few the fruit of labor. Without labor the capitalist class and its concentrated wealth would never have existed.

THE NEW NATIONAL LAWS.

According to a table prepared under the direction of the Clerk of the House, there were 15,363 bills introduced into the House during the first session of the Fifty-seventh Congress. Of this number 1,484 became national laws.

It would be well for the working class to ask itself: How many of these laws were passed in the interest of the working class?

The answer is not apt to denote that "our" national legislators stumbled over themselves in their haste and anxiety to advance the interest of labor, for even those conservative measures "of benefit to labor," suggested and endorsed by "organized labor" were denied the privilege of enactment. These measures were ridiculously few in number and could be counted upon the fingers of one hand. They included the Chinese Exclusion Act, the Eight-Hour Bill, the Anti-Injunction Act, and the Letter-Carriers' Salary Bill.

Though these measures were so few in number, and of comparative insignificance, when judged from the standpoint of revolutionary Socialism, they were not included among those that were enacted into the law of the land. Think of it, you workingmen, who follow the willow-o'-the-wisp of the "legislative influence of organized labor." Out of the 15,363 bills introduced into the House, the four deemed of "benefit" to organized labor, do not figure among the 1,484 that became national laws. In other words, the machinery of capitalist legislation of this country, which is supported by the labor misleaders who earn and who are the recipients of the choicest political appointments, benefits capital and labor in the ratio of 1,484 to 0. Workingmen, how do you like that? Think it over, and when you grasp the significance of these facts, kick out your traitorous misleaders, and join the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party.

RECOMMENDATION AND ENACTMENT—THE DIFFERENCE.

When the President, at the beginning of the late Congressional session sent his message to Congress, he made five recommendations therein of value to labor. These recommendations were heralded far and wide by the President's "labor" henchmen as eloquent testimony of the Chief Executive's liberality in matters of interest to labor. These recommendations provided for the creation of a Department of Commerce and Industries, for the further exclusion of Chinese cheap labor, protecting free labor from the competition of convict contract, for an eight-hour day, sure and easy of enforcement, and for factory legislation in the District of Columbia.

Now that Congress has adjourned it is easy to tell of what value to labor these recommendations were and to rate the President and his "labor" henchmen accordingly. The recommendations favoring the creation of a Department of Commerce and Industries received the endorsement of the Senate, in a form though adverse to that desired by the "labor" men, who wanted commerce and industries to be separately represented in the Cabinet, with a "labor" man, Samuel Gompers preferred, as the Secretary and Cabinet officer. The capitalist Senators opposed this and, in order to destroy whatever prestige and influence might accrue to labor from a recognition of the demands of the "labor" men, decided to make the two departments one, and keeps them under the control of a mere

outspoken and interested capitalist than Gompers.

As for the fate of the recommendation looking to "The further exclusion of Chinese cheap labor," the various "labor" journals are eloquent upon that point. Those journals show that the Platt Amendment, which ostensibly provides for the exclusion of the Chinese only when such exclusion shall be "consistent with treaty rights," really makes it easier for the Chinese to enter this country than formerly. This legislation has been dubbed "Chinese Bunco Legislation."

The recommendation for a bill for an eight-hour day, "sure and easy of enforcement," should have read "a bill for an eight-hour day that is hard and difficult of enactment;" for bills of this character have come up regularly every session, and they have been turned down with great regularity ever since Grant's Administration, that recommended by the President proving no exception to the rule.

The fate of the other two recommendations is unknown. They were not considered of very much importance and played an insignificant part in "labor" legislation when compared to the recommendations reviewed.

This difference between the legislation recommended by the President and enacted by Congress ought to make the working class think. Here were three recommendations, each of some temporary value, presented by the President to Congress, after a conference with the "labor" leaders and with the endorsement of the latter, that are not enacted into the law of the land. Yet the President nominates from among these "labor" leaders a Sargeant; and these "labor" leaders ride up and down the country in palatial Pullman palace cars telling the working class how much easier it is for the working class to secure legislation through the "legislative influence of organized labor" than through independent political action on class conscious Socialist lines. Does the working class see the nigger in the wood-pile;—jobs and favors for the labor fakirs and empty legislative husks for the working class.

There is but one way to get "labor" legislation and that is by organizing the working class politically and economically, so that it can secure control of the powers of States and enact and enforce laws in its own interest. That way the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance provide. There is no other way.

A LABOR APHORISM DISSECTED.

The "Coast Seaman's Journal," in an effort to preserve intact the labor movement, so-called, of which it is a part, gives expression to views that, if applied to that labor movement, would condemn it as wrong in origin and aim. In a column given over to what it is pleased to term "Labor Aphorisms," the "Coast Seaman's Journal" aphoristically says: "The most senseless of all means to remedy the defects of the labor movement is to start an opposition movement. As a labor organization can be ruined, so can be reformed—from the inside only." As Samuel Gompers, when he formed the A. F. of L., acted on a principle the reverse of that aphoristically taught by the "Coast Seaman's Journal," we are forced to conclude that he did a wrong and senseless thing, only to ruin the labor movement, by the organization of that body. Gompers denounced the socialistically inclined Knights of Labor as a secret and centralized body. Instead of attempting its reformation from the inside, he began an opposition on the outside, which resulted in the formation of "open" and federated unions, with capitalist inclinations. Gompers could undoubtedly tell MacArthur, in the light of the experience thus gained, that the "Coast Seaman's Journal" view may be good as an aphorism, but it is "rotten" as practical trade unionism. In this view of the aphorism, the new trades unionist joins. Trades-unions, like political parties, can only be reformed from without. Had Gompers followed MacArthur's teaching the A. F. of L. would never have been heard from. Likewise, had the early Republicans been contented with the Democrats and Whigs, and endeavored to reform them from within, no Republican party would have arisen, and slavery would never have been abolished. Aphorisms don't count against common sense and history, so the Socialist will go right on organizing the S. T. and L. A. in opposition to the organized scabbery in the A. F. of L.

Political and Economic.

The Redlands, Cal., social democratic sheet, "The Undercurrent," does not approve of the attacks of the American Labor Union on the A. F. of L. It claims that it is not the fault of the leaders of the latter organization that the rank and file do not favor independent political action and socialism, as they (the leaders) are "way in advance of their followers on this subject." "The Undercurrent" ought to go away back and delve in history. It will then find that at a convention held in Denver in the early nineties of the last century, the

leaders of the A. F. of L., headed by Samuel Gompers, refused to embody in the platform of that organization the famous "Plank 10," declaring in favor of collective ownership, THOUGH INSTRUCTED TO DO SO BY THE MAJORITY OF THEIR CONSTITUENTS! Ahead of their constituents, indeed! Those leaders, together with "The Undercurrent," were then just about ten years behind the rank and file. To judge by the recent actions of some of those same leaders, the lapse of time is now even greater.

Just prior to the shooting of President McKinley, the New York "Journal" had been publishing a series of anti-trust cartoons under the heading "Willie and His Pa." The President was represented as a decidedly foolish looking little boy, and his pa, was the Trusts, exemplified by a beefy looking gent in a high hat, and with a waistcoat of ample girth. The loud-lunged press, which had been hurt in its circulation by the "Journal," tried to turn the assassination to account by crying out against the paper that did the hurting. The "Journal" sneaked to cover with a rapidity that did not leave a single suggestion of a "radical" cartoon or editorial. Now it is slowly coming to the fore again. Yesterday it got as near a cartoon on Roosevelt as its existing trembles would allow. Roosevelt led the strenuous life for a week during which he was photographed on horseback taking dare-devil leaps over a rustic and scenic rail fence. The "Journal's" experimental cartoon is on that line, only the Coal Trust is substituted for Roosevelt, and the horse is Oppen's favorite "common people." The cartoon is called "Following a High Example." Why does the "Journal" not return boldy, instead of sneaking back the way it sneaked away?

The "Springfield Union" has been having a good time at the expense of the Tilden Club, which recently met in this city and declared that the Democratic party was still in existence, and was feeling as young as it used to be. Then the two leading lights of the party, the twin stars to which all the orators appeal, are shown in convention assembled. They are "walking on the strand," why, no one knows, but possibly because that it is an extremely rhymable place on which to walk. Then the "Union" chants as follows:

They gazed upon the Democrats
And wept to beat the band.
"If they could get together once,"
They said, "it would be grand."

"If David H. and Grover C.
Should work another year,
Do you suppose," the Jackson said,
"They'd clear the atmosphere?"
"I doubt it," said the Jefferson,
And shed a bitter tear.

"If we should go to earth again,
Whatever would we do?
Wouldst vote for William Jennings
Bryan?"

And Hill and Cleveland, too?"
"Not on your life," said Jefferson,
"I wouldn't, Jack, would you?"

The "Coronation numbers" of several popular English publications escaped from the hands of the publishers, and have caused not only consternation, to the ones concerned, but have also caused endless amusement to the goddess, and to those who care little for royalty, no matter how it is served. That charming and stupid "ladies" paper, "The Lady's Realm," has an account, written by Lady Margaret, daughter of the Duchess of Winchester, of the Coronation ball, and a full and vivid description is there set forth of the way the various "high and holy ladies and gentlemen acted. As the ball did not take place, this account may be looked upon as one of the finest pieces of imaginative literature of the year. Better still was the criticism of the Covent Garden operatic production. The critic is very, Oh! so very severe, and takes the chorus roundly to task. As the "gala night," which was thus dealt with, was postponed, this criticism may also be allowed to take its place in the region of ethereal fancies. But behind the imaginative work there is something that deserves a harsher name. It is known as obtaining money under false pretenses. There is also the basest and the uncleanest kind of prostitution in this leading yourself to downright fraud and deception. Lady Margaret, and the dramatic critic, who is the organist at Christ Church, are worse by far than the street walker, and more criminal than the door mat thief. There is not one single excuse for their action, and the pretense, and the hypocritical gravity with which it is carried out, make the crime all the more petty and sneaking and the criminals all the more mean and ridiculous.

It is announced that Debs is coming East to organize unions for the Western Labor Unions in opposition to the A. F. of L. It is now up to Debs to be denounced as a "Union Wrecker." His action will no doubt offend the New York Kangaroos, who are profiting by their connection with "Organized Scabbery," and who are, therefore, in favor of letting well enough alone. Boyce, in sending out Debs to carry the war into the enemy's own country, is taking a leaf from Sammy Gompers' little book. Sammy, when danger threatens his little Federation, immediately organizes an opposition organization in the trade or locality affected. He doesn't believe in reforming the labor movement from within; not he!

Mr. Burke Cochran, who is now safe in the arms of Tammany, was very harsh in speaking of the wrongs that are being inflicted on the Filipinos and of the way that the Republican party is robbing them. Mr. Cochran as a lawyer and promoter, has gotten a few tens of thousands of dollars out of the tobacco business. Why does he not turn his eloquent voice against the manufacturers who are robbing the workers in that industry, and who are growing rich from the poverty and the misery of these people, who are now among the worst paid in the country?

THE FOURTH OF JULY!

The entire American people will to-day celebrate the one-hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. Much has happened since that epoch-making instrument was first issued to the world. Vast changes have occurred which have made the American republic something wholly different from what its founders planned it should be; and which have caused such great contrasts between their aims and their realization as to make them worthy of review and study.

If we look abroad we will find that the embryonic nation of more than a century ago, then the advocate of liberty, receiving as such the aid of friendly nations, actuated and spurred by the necessities of its ruling classes in the struggle for world markets, has become the disciple of despotism, ignoring the appeals of republics and destroying the lives and liberties of the semi-savages situated in distant islands and oceans. The embryonic nation, then battling for existence, has become the dominant nation. Possessed of unequalled natural resources and of a working class unsurpassed in virility, efficiency, inventiveness and productivity, it has conquered economically the nations once arrayed against it in bloody conflict, making them subservient to the superior political, financial and industrial institutions of the American capitalist class.

If we look at home we will see the States expanded from 13 to 51, inclusive of territories; the population from three to seventy-six millions, and wealth from less than one to over seventy billions. We will see that the pioneer agriculturalist has been superseded by the capitalist industrialist; while chattel slavery has given way to wage-slavery. The small cross-roads shop and the stage coach have been replaced by the mammoth manufactory and the consolidated railroads. The good old days of comparative individual wealth and station, when men disdained to wear the badge of servitude and proclaimed themselves "free and independent" are gone. Plutocrats and paupers and uniformed lackeys and employees of the wealthy class and corporations are seen in their stead. Self-reliance and individual initiative have been made obsolete by associated effort and corporate enterprise. Personal independence has given way to capitalist dependence, economic independence to industrial interdependence. The middle class is being wiped out; while trusts and communities of interests are substituting consolidation for competition. Economic classes have arisen, whose conflicting interests are reflected in the opposing policies of political parties and in the opposing organizations of capital and labor. The church and the state have become class institutions, and capital and labor irreconcilably hostile. Industrial warfare is frequent and bloody clashes occur between these opposing economic interests, resulting in "Pittsburg Riots," Chicago "Anarchist" hangings, "Battles" of Homestead and "Bull Puns" of Wardner!

Such, in brief, has been the international and national progress of this country during the one hundred and twenty-six years that have elapsed since the Declaration of Independence was first made. Whither is this progress leading? Directly to Socialism. It is leading to a condition of affairs in which the American working class will realize that in the language of the platform of the Socialist Labor Party, the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness is impossible "under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, liberty and of happiness." It is leading to a condition of affairs in which the working class of America will repeat in the language of the Socialist Labor Party that

"With the founders of this Republic, we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common."

It is, finally, leading to that condition of affairs in which the American working class will realize the destructive action of failures and crises on one hand, and the constructive tendencies of trusts on the other, and organize themselves accordingly under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party.

All hail the day!

FAMILIAR LANGUAGE.

"The Social Democratic Herald" in closing its fourth year of existence, feels called upon to make some remarks derogatory of the Socialist Labor Party, and eulogistic of the movement which it ("The Social Democratic Herald") represents. "The Social Democratic Herald" describes that movement as a successful protest against "the old narrow fanaticism of the Socialist Labor Party," and as a movement that has through its liberal, attractive propaganda cast off its foreign-born restrictions and made Socialism native to the soil and the Socialists something more than a sect, that is, a party.

The language of the "Social Democratic Herald" sounds familiar; the Socialist Labor Party has heard it often before. It is the language of every movement of compromise and confusion that has been wrecked in this country within the past twenty years. It was the language of the George, the Nationalist and the Populist movements, every one of which is now dead and buried beyond the hope of resurrection.

Every old Socialist will recall how, at the Syracuse convention in 1887, the anti-Socialist delegates, led by Henry George, when alighting from the train at the depot waved American flags to distinguish themselves from the Socialist delegates. The George delegates represented a movement that was not "fanatic" but liberal attractive and native to the soil and that aspired not to be a sect, but a party. Where, oh! where is that movement now!

Then came Edward Bellamy with his Nationalism and his "New Nation," in which he proclaimed the nation as the primary and only unit to be considered

in the socialization of industry and property; and in which he ridiculed the S. L. P. platform "that are drafted on the other side of the Atlantic." His movement was also non-fanatic, liberal attractive and native, aiming to be not a sect, but a party. Oh, where, is that movement now!

The next was the Populist movement. Here we have the king pin of them all. This movement was born and bred of the so-called backbone of the nation—the farming class—and supported by organized scabbery at the Omaha convention. It became truly a party. This party in 1892 polled 1,042,028 popular votes and 22 electoral votes. It was non-fanatic, liberal, attractive and native to such a degree that its advocates everywhere sought to induce the "foreign-born" Socialist Labor Party to forego its existence and unite with it just as the surviving single taxers and nationalists had done. But the S. L. P. declined. Where, oh! where is the Populist movement now? Gone with the single taxers, and the nationalist into the grave which fusion with the Democratic Party dug for it in 1896.

Now comes the Social Democracy, with the identical language and tendencies. It is so liberal that it can fuse with Republicans, Citizens and Democrats. It is so attractive that politicians of the old political parties, like Coates, Lieutenant-Governor of Colorado, and candidate for the gubernatorial nomination of the same state have joined it to help them realize their ambitions. It is so native that it is repeating the experience of all the nativistic movements that have preceded it, and will go down to wreck and ruin and its corrupt practices, just as they have done.

In the meanwhile the workingmen in the S. L. P. will continue on the "old, narrow" way by means of which they have survived the George, the Nationalist and the Populist movement, and by means of which they will survive "the Social Democracy."

To those who are lured by the temporary success of the Social Democracy there can be no hope until the rudeness awakens occurs. Then they will find that that movement like its predecessors was bound to fail, being composed as it is of a heterogeneous and crooked conglomeration whose very success will be their own undoing.

History repeats itself. Watch and work.

HOW THEY LIE!

The publishers of capitalist newspapers, like all liars, need long memories. The Sun Publishing Company, especially, appear to be sadly in want of this requisite to successful prevarication. On May 20th, the "Evening Sun" published the following little item:

"A Philadelphia statistician computes that 147,738 anthracite miners rendered idle by the strike order, lost in wages the first week \$1,130,526."

The DAILY PEOPLE of the following day, in commenting upon this computation, observed:

"This computation is somewhat at odds with the statement of the operators that the miners were paid from \$4 to \$5 a day. According to the computation, the rate is less than \$8 a week; or about a dollar and a quarter a day."

Not satisfied with thus having made the operators and itself ridiculous,—for the Sun Publishing Company supported the operators in their statement regarding the miners' daily wages,—the Sun Publishing Company has repeated the performance, with far more laughable results.

In yesterday (June 30) morning's "Sun," the following appears:

"MINERS SEEING THE WORLD."

They Are Well Off, So Why Shouldn't They Take It Easy While the Strike Lasts.

A former anthracite coal miner, who left the Pennsylvania mines several years ago and now has a good job in this city, said yesterday that many striking miners from the district around Wilkes-Barre have recently passed through New York on their way to England. Several parties of miners sailed two weeks ago to see the coronation, intending afterward to travel through England and Wales.

Most of these miners are well-to-do, owning their own homes and having comfortable bankrolls besides. While the strike lasts they are determined to enjoy themselves. According to the New York man, they would be able to exist in comfort for a long time to come without work, but they are very likely to become restless and anxious to return to the mines.

The Irishman who said "Liars must have long memories," evidently was acquainted with the publications of the Sun Publishing Company. A long memory is badly needed there.

The reported destruction of the western wheat crop does not augur well for lower prices in food stuffs. It is an economic fact, that, excepting in absolute monopolies, such as the government has in postage stamps, it is impossible to maintain an artificial price when it is instituted, there will be, in the course of time, a compensation that will wipe out the previous excess. While there was no doubt some manipulating of the prices in the recent rise in the price of meats, the maintenance of those prices show that the increase was due to other causes than the "octopus." One of the causes was a shortage of fodder, and another was a shortage of prime young steers. If the destruction of the crop is pictured, several articles on the list will go higher, and those which have already risen will maintain their position, if not go above it. This means a shortage of bread as well as meat.

Cronje has taken the oath of allegiance. Time may yet make him another Wheeler or Gordon, and see him, as a supporter of the English, and because of that alliance, win back a fortune greater than the one that he lost "in the cause of his country."



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

Brother Jonathan—This quarrel between employers and employes tires me. Why should they not get along nicely together? Now, here is a man that expresses my views exactly. Joseph D. Weeks says: "The true relation of employer and employed is that of independent equals, uniting their efforts to a given end, each with the power, within certain limits to determine his own rights, but not to prescribe the duties of the other." Now, that is what I call sound common sense.

Uncle Sam—I call it arrant nonsense!

B. J.—Would you prefer either to prescribe the duties of the other?

U. S.—Not at all.

B. J.—Would it not be better if they, as independent equals, united their efforts to a common end?

U. S.—Yes, by far.

B. J.—Then my Weeks is right.

U. S.—Your Weeks is a jackass. See here, Brother Jonathan, supposing you wished this moment to go to Chicago, were it not fine if you could find yourself there just as soon as you wanted, without having to go through the trouble of traveling?

B. J.—Yes, indeed.

U. S.—But would your wishing the thing change the fact that it was impossible?

B. J.—Not a bit.

U. S.—Well, it is just so upon the subject of wishing for friendly relations between Capital and Labor, and wishing that the two should treat as independent beings.

B. J.—But why?

U. S.—When does one become an employee?

B. J.—When he has no capital to be his own employer.

U. S.—Exactly. Furthermore, without capital a man must starve today, unless he works for another. It follows that when you say "employee," you say "dependent man." How idiotic, then, to speak of an "Independent Dependent Man!"

B. J.—It is, by Jove.

U. S.—For that reason, I say your Weeks and those who babble like him, are jackasses. The man who takes employment from a capitalist is that capitalist's slave; he cannot treat and be treated by him as an independent man; and the capitalist will every time exercise his superiority, and "prescribe" to that man.

B. J.—But what is to be done?

U. S.—Make the workman actually independent. This can be only when he owns the capital necessary for production. That he can't do unless the capital is owned by the whole people. Capital is a social institution; it must be owned by society. The private capitalist must go. In his place must be put the public capital, or the Co-Operative Commonwealth. All other attempts at a solution of the problem are silly patchwork, and look like holding a horse back by tugging at his tail.

B. J.—Well, Weeks is a jackass, sure enough.

U. S.—And so is his whole tribe of kid-glove reformers.

Those good "Socialists" who still hold to the idea that any part of Socialism can be coaxed away from capitalism by fine arguments and sweet words, are receiving a beautiful object-lesson in Holyoke, Mass. There the people voted in favor of municipal ownership of gas and electric light for city and private use, in 1896, and ratified the vote in 1897 by a still larger vote, and to this day they have not got it, and are not likely to have it for another year. The business which takes a capitalist concern about a week to push through the various legal channels, has taken the people, as a municipality, nearly six years. The cost for litigation has been over \$100,000, and twenty volumes of arguments have been published pro and con on the case.

President Roosevelt at Pittsburg had what was more than a kingly escort, and more than a royal guard, with which to make impressive the "progress" of his highness through his domain of Pittsburg. This royal splendor was for the purpose of proving to all men and all nations that Democratic simplicity is best, and that the rough homespun character of the "revolutionary fathers" finds expression in the mummery of the sons. Where Washington himself, an aristocrat by birth, training, instinct and accident of time, would have found the proceeding more than he would care to countenance, Roosevelt, who poses as a plain, straightforward man, finds that such a show is just Democratic enough for him, and the servility of the crowds, and the plaudits of the multitude are his due—for firing out the postmistress whom the wife of the dead McKinley begged him to keep, for his insulting comparison between the members of the working class and cow punchers, for his work in behalf of the spiked club, for his fighting the battle of San Juan at a distance of 15 miles from the scene of action, or some other great and glorious trait or deed. The growth of "Democratic simplicity" among our presidents is greater even than the upward growth of the cow's tail.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, beside their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

As to the S. T. & L. A.

First—What should be the attitude of the S. T. & L. A. on the subject of the economic organization of Labor? Should it hold such organizations to be needed, or to be wholly needless?

Second—What is the present attitude of the S. T. & L. A. towards the pure and simple trades organization?

Third—What should be the attitude of the S. T. & L. A. towards pure and simple organizations?

Fourth—Does the S. T. & L. A. need the S. T. & L. A. to expose and overthrow the pure and simple organizations?

Fifth—Does the connection of the S. T. & L. A. with the S. T. & L. A. strengthen or weaken the Socialist Movement, and in what way?

[The Roman figure over each letter indicates the numerical order in which the letter was received since the debate started under the Curran system. The Curran letter inaugurating that system is numbered Letter I.]

No contributions to the discussion have come in this week.

Notice is hereby given that, with the issue of the DAILY of the last Monday in August, the 25th, and of the WEEKLY of August 30th, these columns will be closed to this debate, and will remain closed until after election, the space being needed for campaign matters. After election, if so desired, the debate can be resumed.—ED. THE PEOPLE.

With Pompous Words Mitchell Evades a Debate.

To the DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE:

Inclosed find reply to challenge sent by us to the fakirs of the U. M. W. of A.

Fraternally,
LOUIS MARIEN
Secretary L. A., 288, S. T. and L. A.
Brisban, Pa., July 1st, 1902.

(Enclosure.)

Office National President,
UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA,
Hotel Hart, Wilkesbarre, Pa.,
June 26, 1902.

Mr. Louis Marien, Secretary L. A., 288, S. T. and L. A., Brisban, Pa.
Dear Sir and Brother:

Your favor dated June 24th, with challenge to debate from L. A., 288, S. T. and L. A., is received.

Replying will say that my time is so thoroughly consumed with the affairs of our organization that it would be impossible, even if I desired, to absent myself from the strike districts where I am now engaged.

The proposition which the members of L. A., 288, desire to debate is so ridiculously absurd that I could not concede to seriously consider the proposition to meet a class of men who know so little of bona fide trade unionism as to even question for one moment the United Mine Workers of America, which every person knows to be the largest single trade union in the world.

With best wishes to your members, I am,
Yours truly,
JOHN MITCHELL,
President U. M. W. of A.

(The Challenge.)

Brisban, Pa., June 18, 1902.

To the Officers of the United Mine Workers of America,
Gentlemen:

Local No. 288 of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, whose members are all coal miners, does hereby challenge any representative you may name (Mitchell, your president, preferred) to meet them in debate.

The question to be debated is:Resolved, That the United Mine Workers of America is not a bona fide labor organization.

The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance to take the affirmative and the United Mine Workers of America to take the negative side of the question.

We will meet you at any time, at Brisban, or vicinity; the only condition we impose is that you give us two weeks notice of your acceptance of this challenge so that we will have ample time to advertise the debate in the public press and by posters. Hoping to have the pleasure of soon meeting your committee for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements, we remain yours truly,
FRANCIS LOVE, President.

Erie, Pa., Kangas Boom a Democratic Candidate.

To the DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE.—On Tuesday evening, June 24th, the Central Falcated Union of this city, led their pure and simpliers, dupes, about 200 in all, out on parade. This central body is composed mostly of kangaroo grafters and freaks.

At the same time there was being held here the Democratic State Convention with several thousand boomers and delegates, in attendance. There were three candidates for the nomination of governor; Pattison, Guthrie and Kerr. The bogus "Socialist" parade, under the guise of "organized labor," was late in getting started. The delay was caused by a disagreement as to whether the banner—"Kerr for Governor," should be borne in the parade. It was about 9 o'clock when the parade started with red fire and a brass band. A large number of boys were given a place therein. "Such banners as '8-Hours Work, 8-Hours Pleasure, 8-Hours Rest,' 'Kerr is the Staunch and True Friend of the Workingman,' 'Take Out Mutual Phones,' were displayed. Among those who were in the parade, were Kluge, Kangaroo organ-

izer; J. J. Reid, Kangaroo Secretary; George Ward, late Kangaroo Candidate for Mayor; and their present Candidate for Assembly, and many lesser lights of the bogus.

Boys were hired to distribute during the parade the enclosed hand bill. It speaks for itself. The kangas try to plead ignorance in regard to this circular, but it was printed in "The Erie People" office, and Garren, the Editor, is a Kang.

The Democrats paid no attention to this move of the bogus and their 3,000 votes cast at the last City Election. Pattison was to be the Candidate for Governor, as was stated months ago. Watch the slump in those Three Thousand Kangaroo Votes, on November 11th, 1902.

L. M. C.

Erie, Pa., June 29th.

(ENCLOSURE.)

KERR

The Laboringman's Choice.
Nineteen widows and orphans in Homestead are casting longing eyes on the laboring men of the state.

Nineteen graves in Homestead bear witness to the courage and fidelity of Robert E. Pattison towards organized labor.

Organized labor in Erie recognize that they must look to the Democracy for aid. But organized labor refuses to support the man who, as chief executive of the state, shot down our brothers in cold blood.

Broken Republican pledges, violated Republican agreements can be borne by labor better than the bayonets of a Democratic governor.

Organized labor of Erie demands the executive who knows labor's wants and stands ready and willing, as he always has, to recognize labor's just demands. Such a man is

JAMES KERR, OF CLEARFIELD.
The only coal operator in the state who has always recognized labor wants and has been the staunch and true friend of the workingman.

Section Chicago's Lively Campaign.

To the DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE.—As conditions in Chicago are becoming heated and as a recital of them may be of interest to the Comrades elsewhere, we send these lines and thus add our mite toward smoking out the kangaroo and all that crew of traitors and give hope to the militants on the firing line against capitalism and its hangers-on.

First of all, we wish to say that Section Chicago is recovering that which was lost at the time of the kang movement. We now have an active membership; and as we have a new headquarters at 118 Fifth Avenue, 3d floor, overlooking the Elevated Railroad, one of the most prominent downtown streets of the city, we are arranging to hang out a large sign to show the working class that we are still doing business on the same line.

We have a printing outfit at our headquarters, and as the room is 14x24, well lighted, and we have a lease for one year, and as the Comrades have subscribed yearly all the rent, with a picnic due in July, which we hope to make a success, we are in a better position to give Capitalism a hard fight than we have been heretofore. We are up against a hard proposition here, with a fall campaign on, and with about 10,000 signatures required to get on the ballot. But as militants of the Socialist army, we are not dismayed. We will continue to fight on till we conquer.

We have some Comrades here who are splendid speakers; and we have many who are promising candidates for future honors; young men who impress the observer as though their whole heart was in the work.

The meetings held at 83 E. Madison street, last winter, brought out many interesting points as well as personalities, not to mention freaks. One of the latter is named Wilson. He was formerly a janitor at 187 E. Washington street, and paid our hall a visit one Sunday, just for the purpose of telling us about the future. Rot was freely given out by him, but he was informed that the future could take care of itself; we wished to improve our conditions now. Well, some time later, our May Day Committee deposited with Mr. Sky-Pop \$5.00. But when we arrived to use the hall, of which he was janitor, we found he had flown, and we were out five dollars. As he believed in the unity of Socialists, he demonstrated his belief by uniting with our five, we suppose, just to help the cause along. But late as it was, we looked up another hall, had a good meeting, and received four applications for membership.

The next most interesting personage was Mr. Kaplan, late of Boston, who now runs a grocery store in our midst, and who has been charged with stealing \$68 from Section Boston. This man was present at one of our Sunday meetings and as he had been talking loudly about the mistakes of the S. T. & L. A. and as the Comrades knew of him, he was allowed the floor for ten (10) minutes. This time was extended to twenty-five (25) minutes. During his talk, Kaplan defended the tactics of the S. T. & L. A. as being correct on the question of the labor fakirs. He also stated he could talk in favor of the S. T. & L. A. with minor objections, but he stated that it was unjust to hold him responsible for the action of his party. Kaplan then took up the question of Section Boston's money. In his opinion it was dead wrong to discuss that question in public without giving him a chance to reply. Kaplan also stated that he would meet the S. T. & L. A. in debate to discuss the whole or any portion of the party question. As Comrade Sale was speaker of the day, he replied to Kaplan. His reply was, in effect, that the S. T. & L. A. KNEW that the "Socialist" Party was a party of TRAITORS, and he asked Kaplan what he thought the S. T. & L. A. was composed of.—Knaves and Fools? For them to ask us to forget the fact that Kaplan and others had stolen our money and then have nerve enough to ask us to shake them by the hand or to go to a Unity convention, was an indication that they took us for fools. Sale said that the S. T. & L. A. never forgot. It made no difference what party

or individual. Kaplan had given the money to it. It was S. T. & L. A. money and no one else had any right what-so-ever to it. As to the fact of his wanting a debate, Comrade Sale replied that the "Socialist" Party was not a party of responsible men; that they individually and collectively had disclaimed responsibility for the acts of Carey, McCartney, Eichman, and that bunch of fakirs who are casting discredit on the fair name of Socialism; they, in their official organ, "The Worker's Call," had published a statement to the effect that the S. T. & L. A. was an organization of scabs; that the S. T. & L. A. and S. L. P. challenged them to prove the charges and had selected a committee to arrange a debate, besides writing them two letters. Before we received a reply, though, the correspondence was published in the WEEKLY PEOPLE.

"That party," said Sales, "must first publish that correspondence and officially select an opponent to represent that party in the proposed debate, if that is possible." Sales further said that it was of no benefit to debate with Kaplan as an individual.

Well, as we expected, we have not heard a word from that great "party." But now, as we are carrying on an open air campaign, our speakers meet Kaplan and he demands a retraction of our charges from them. Those who can read Mr. Kaplan, know that he is making a big bluff. His shallow mind is like unto those of the other intellectuals of his great "party," unable to grasp the points our speakers have made. If they have grasped these points, their actions indicate that they are only developing "different tactics." It is quite common for capitalist politicians, when cornered, to want to bet; but "Mr." Kaplan is the Socialist (?) who flaunts twenty (20) dollar gold coins in the faces of workmen, to win a crowd's support.

Another incident occurred in the 33d Ward branch of the "Socialist" party. There is a young Pole here, who is an organizer of the Polish Alliance who, some weeks ago, attended a meeting of that branch. As they were going to hold a convention, they requested him to urge his organization to send delegates to it. He refused to do so and asked them how they could request his organization to send delegates when they did not recognize them or pay them dues? Their answer was that it was for "the benefit of Socialism;" which he denied.

These incidents in connection with the fact that Mr. Collins said if the S. L. P. continued to get after them, there would be some heads punched, indicates how they feel. No wonder they would like us to change our tactics. But they, one and all, can rest assured, that as they started this trouble, we are going to keep it up until they are tired of it and the S. L. P. is master of all it surveys and the principles of Socialism are in power.

In closing, we ask all honest workmen and women to join us and we extend a hearty welcome to all those who wish to make use of our headquarters at 118 Fifth Avenue. W. B. Chicago, Ill., June 26.

Colorado Democrats and "Socialists."

To the DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE.—According to the capitalist press (Denver Post, June 29th), there is a circular letter addressed to the members of the 13th general assembly of Colorado and to members of the Democratic party, emanating from the "Socialists" of Leadville, Colo., relative to the so-called Socialist party convention to be held at Colorado Springs, on July 4th, which reads in part as follows:

"You probably know that this convention is called by the laboring people of the State regardless of party affiliations. Judge Owens will probably be the nominee for governor on the ticket named by this convention, and in this connection we ask of you, if you can consistently do so, by all means, if possible, be a delegate to this convention and assist in the nomination of Judge Owens. He needs no introduction to you at my hands; everybody knows where he stands. While perhaps there are other candidates whose names will come before the convention, who may be good men and true, yet we venture to say there is not a candidate who will come before the convention that can COMMAND THE SUPPORT THAT JUDGE OWENS CAN in this State, irrespective of political parties. Let us make the battle cry: 'Teller and Owens; On to Victory!'

Think of the popular men this party is attempting to elect. Its nominations upon: Senator Henry M. Teller, the Republican who bolted that party's convention in '96, owing to the silver issue; Frank D. Owens, a local reformer; Demo-Pop; and Lieutenant-Governor David C. Coates, Populist-Democrat-Fusionist politician, labor fakir, etc.

But they hit the nail squarely on the head when they say: 'This convention is called by the laboring people of the State REGARDLESS OF PARTY AFFILIATIONS'—providing you properly construe the words, "laboring people."

Think of the definiteness of purpose and consistency of this party, part of whose mouth-pieces are at intervals scoffing at fusion and swearing that the party is clear of it, asking assemblymen and Democrats indiscriminately by circular letter to be DELEGATES TO THEIR convention. With this conglomeration of "principles" the wisest could not tell if that party was victorious.

When the working class wants Socialism and knows what it is, they will vote for the constant and definite exponent of that doctrine, the Socialist Labor Party. CHARLES H. CHASE, Denver, Colo., July 1st, 1902.

SCOTTISH COLLIERIES COMBINE.

Glasgow, July 6.—Twenty-three Lanarkshire collieries have decided to amalgamate with a capital of £3,000,000. The combined output will be 2,000,000 tons a year, representing one-fifth of Scotland's entire output. The coal available under the amalgamation is calculated to last thirty years.

LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

W. C. WOONSOCKET, R. I.—We repeat that you or your section must be at fault if either you or it have never received a copy of the WEEKLY PEOPLE. The WEEKLY PEOPLE as fast as they are issued, are referred to the files of the WEEKLY PEOPLE for the year 1898-1902, which were the years of which you say you have been a member of your section. In the WEEKLY PEOPLE of February 20, 1899, you will find the semi-annual financial report of the N. E. C., covering the period from July 2, 1898 to January 2, 1899 signed by A. S. Brown, treasurer. This report is duly audited and attested by the auditing committee of Section New York, consisting of A. S. King and Eber Forbes. In the WEEKLY PEOPLE of March 11, 1900, there appears another report covering the period from July 3 to January 1, 1900, signed by A. S. Brown, treasurer, and audited by Eber Forbes. In the WEEKLY PEOPLE of February 20, 1899, you will find the semi-annual financial report of the N. E. 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OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Read Street, New York.
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.
W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Colborne Street, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.
2-6 New Read Street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

NEW YORK STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the New York State Executive Committee was held on Monday, July 7, 1902, at 2-6 New Read Street, Comrade Ebert in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read. A letter from F. Kochendorfer was read, asking for Jacob Alexander's letter, which was written about Feb. 1, 1902, notifying Kochendorfer of his expulsion. The secretary reported having granted the request, as the said letter belonged to Kochendorfer. This action was endorsed by the committee.

A letter was read from F. W. Gerner informing the S. E. C. that Sharp's Hall, corner Washington and Columbia streets, New York, had been secured for the State Convention, and that the price for same is \$600. The secretary was instructed to write Gerner to secure the most suitable and prominent place possible for the holding of our State Convention, even if the expense was greater than that named.

The financial report for June was received as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand May 3, 1902.....\$70.15
Regular receipts.....91.92
Lake and Wallace Defence Fund:
Section Auburn, List 47.....2.00
West. Co., Br. Pleasantville, List 82.....3.25
Sec. N. Y., 34 & 35 A. D., List 18 1.00
Sec. N. Y., 2 & 4 A. D., List 2.....1.75
Sec. Newburg, List 56.....1.75
Sec. Rensselaer Co., on acct.....9.50
Sec. N. Y., 28 A. D., List 15.....3.25
Sec. N. Y., 30 A. D., List 16.....2.08
Sec. N. Y., 20 A. D., List 30.....1.05
Sec. West. Co., Peekskill, Lists 61 and 62.....1.80

189.50

EXPENDITURES.

Dues Stamps.....\$70.00
Agitation Queens County.....1.60
Postage and Sundries.....2.35
Balance June 30, 1902.....115.55

189.50

A letter was received from Section Schenectady requesting that arrangements be made to have delegates attending State Convention stop over in that city for agitation purposes. It was decided that, as soon as the list of delegates to the Convention is received, to develop a plan of agitation as desired by Schenectady and other cities that may desire to participate.

The secretary was instructed to herewith call upon all Sections throughout the State to report the election of delegates to the State Convention as soon as the same takes place.

The Secretary was instructed to prepare credential forms and send same to Sections as fast as notice of election of delegates is reported. Sections sending delegates to the State Convention are requested to prepare propositions settling the matter of an equitable representation in the next National Convention, as it is for the State Convention to decide how that representation is to be made.

A committee of two was then elected to draft an answer to a communication professing to emanate from the Rhode Island State Convention. The answer was adopted and the secretary instructed to send a copy to Thomas Curran; also enter same on minutes and publish same in the DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE. The answer follows:

"This committee brands the proposition professing to emanate from the Rhode Island State Convention, alleged to have been held some time in April, and of whose proceedings the Party in general has no knowledge, as a kangaroo attempt to gain control of the S. L. P., in that it favors the calling of a snap convention by unconstitutional means.

The Constitution of the Socialist Labor Party, Art. VII, Sec. 1, on National Conventions, provides as follows: "A national convention of the Party shall be held every fourth or presidential year; but if five sections in three different States so demand, a general vote shall be taken as to holding a special convention. A general vote shall decide as to the place, but the date of a convention shall be fixed by the National Executive Committee."

"According to this proposition the majority of the Sections, AND NOT THE MAJORITY OF THE PARTY MEMBERSHIP, will determine whether this snap convention is to be held or not. This proposition, made by professed democrats, needs no further comment.

"This committee also brands the statements accompanying the proposition, especially that alleging confusion and chaos in Section New York as false and malicious, and issued for the purpose of destroying THE DAILY PEOPLE."

Adjournment followed.

EMIL MUELLER, Secretary.

CANADIAN S. L. P.

Regular session of the N. E. C. held at London, Ont., June 30th, with F. J. Darch in the chair. D. Ross absent and excused.

Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

Communications.—Received and read from DAILY PEOPLE concerning publication of matter from Section Vancouver. The secretary was instructed to reply to this communication, showing copy of constitution, showing that matters referred to by Section Vancouver are constitutionally dealt with; from W. Griffiths, Vancouver, also Section Vancouver referring to actions of members.

It was decided to revoke Section Vancouver's charter and call on the present organizer to reorganise section. From Section Toronto regarding the

arrest case, and containing receipts of money paid the lawyer, to the amount of \$35 by Comrade Woodley. The treasurer was instructed to send Comrade Woodley this amount; also to state that in regard to a Party Organizer, the N. E. C. is of the opinion that all funds should be turned in to the National Defense Fund. From Section Hamilton for organizing a section in Brantford, the secretary was instructed to send literature and notify them to send Comrade Roadhouse or Gordon there of look up the matter.

From Winnipeg, applying for a charter, which was granted.

Reports: The following report of the money contributed to the Defense Fund was sent in by the treasurer June 30th, 1902.

Money received up to date:
Per Section London.....\$25.07
Per Section Vancouver.....7.15
Per Section Hartford, Conn.....2.56
Per 16th Assembly District, N. Y.....2.00
Per Section Toronto.....2.00
Per Section Lowell, Mass.....1.25
Per Sunday Subscriptions.....5.40

Total.....\$45.43

The secretary was instructed to write organizer of Section St. Thomas asking if the Section is still holding meetings; also all Sections to proceed with the Defense Fund as Section London has so far exceeded them all. Philip Courtney, Recording Secretary.

WANTED.

Bright young man, with some literary ability, must be a member of the S. L. P. Apply in writing only, to E. J. DAILY PEOPLE, 2-6 New Read Street.

PITTSBURG S. L. P. LECTURES.

Workmen of Pittsburgh and vicinity are invited to attend the regular lectures which will be delivered under the auspices of Section Allegheny County, Pa. at the County Headquarters, No. 510 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., every Sunday, 2 P. M.

July 13—Ed. Markley, subject, "Prosperity; before and After Election Day." July 20—H. A. Goff, subject, "The Philosophy of Socialism."

July 27—Val. Remmel, subject, "Why American Workmen Should Be Socialists."

Aug. 3—Wm. Adams, subject, "The Socialist Labor Party Compared With All Other Parties."

Aug. 10—Thomas Lawry, subject, "Capitalism or Socialism?"

Aug. 17—Ed. Messner, subject, "The Middle Class and the Working Class."

Aug. 24—P. C. Tesson, subject, "Why the Working Class Should Vote For Candidates On the Ticket of the Socialist Labor Party."

Aug. 31—James A. McConnell, subject, "Scientific Socialism."

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN CHI.

July 10—Milwaukee avenue and Ellen street.

July 11—Halstead and Maxwell streets.

July 12—Milwaukee ave and Maritina, Clark and Erie streets; 11th street and Michigan avenue.

July 14—Madison and Ada streets.

July 15—Clark and Erie streets; Milwaukee avenue and Roby street.

July 16—Clark and Chestnut streets; 4th and State streets.

July 17—Halstead and Maxwell sts.; Clara and Erie streets.

July 18—Milwaukee avenue and Ellen street.

July 19—Milwaukee and Powell avenues.

July 20—Ninety-second and Commercial streets.

Meetings start at 8 P. M.

S. L. P. AGITATION IN CLEVELAND.

Open air agitation in Cleveland, O., on Public Square.

July 12th—Speakers—Kircher and Dingler.

July 19th—Speakers—Gable and Kircher.

July 26th—Speakers—Dinger and Kircher.

John D. Goerke, Organizer.

THOMAS' TOUR.

The following is a schedule of dates for a tour in the Young Valley by W. H. Thomas:

Blythedale, July 11.

Sutcliffe, July 14.

Smithdale, July 15.

Beuna Vista, July 17.

DAILY PEOPLE MONIES.

Received in answer to circular letter of DAILY PEOPLE Trustees, from June 1st to 30th, 1902. These announcements will be published monthly.

Section Amount

Los Angeles, Cal.....\$10.00

San Jose, Cal.....3.00

Chicago, Ill.....2.25

Hallowell, Me.....2.00

28th A. D., N. Y. City.....1.00

30th A. D., N. Y. City.....5.00

34th A. D., N. Y. City......25

35th A. D., N. Y. City.....3.95

5th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y......55

Hamilton, Ohio.....3.00

Edward Dittich, Cashier.

D. A. 15, S. T. & L. A.

The next regular meeting of the Pittsburgh District Alliance, No. 15, S. T. & L. A., which will also be the first meeting of the new delegates elected for the term commencing July 1 and ending December 31, will be held at 10:30 a. m., sharp, Sunday, July 13, at headquarters, No. 51 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Election of officers for the ensuing term will take place at this meeting, and all delegates are requested to be on hand.

Wm. J. Eberle, Organizer.

CANADIAN DEFENSE FUND.

For the purpose of maintaining the right of assemblage and free speech on the streets and thoroughfares of the Dominion.

Previously acknowledged.....\$41.18

Section Toronto.....2.00

Iver Larson, Lisbon, N. D.....1.00

Section Lowell, Mass.....1.25

Total.....\$45.43

D. Ross,

Treasurer, N. E. C.

London, Ont., July 5.

A WARNING.

The Sections of the S. L. P. are herewith warned against a second edition of the Pierce circular, this time purporting to emanate from the S. L. P. of Rhode Island, although neither the State Executive Committee of that State nor any one of its Sections are given as authority, the men signing the same professing to act for an alleged state convention, the proceedings of which have never been made known to the Party at large. Although professing to act for a convention held some time in April, the signers of the document follow up the work of the Pierce production which was issued in the middle of June, and do so with the same purpose—to stampede the Party membership into an abandonment of the DAILY PEOPLE by lying statements as to its condition.

Afraid to follow the regular course provided by the Party's constitution, they try to lull the Party into a kangaroo convention, without the formality of a constitutional general vote, and, in the true style of the lawyer-kangaroo, they threaten dire consequences to the organizers of Sections who refuse to become a part of their treasonable action.

Keep cool. The S. L. P. is all right and will know how to deal with those who try to stab it in the back. The statement of the N. E. C. on the Pierce lampoon and the condition of our paper will go out to-day. It will disprove most conclusively the bald assertions made by the conspirators.

HENRY KUHN, National Secretary.

New York, July 7th.

D. A. 10's PICNIC.

The first grand picnic under the auspices of District Alliance 19, S. T. & L. A., was held at Oak Island Grove, Revere, July 5. The following are the events that took place, with the list of prizes and their winners:

100 yard dash—First prize \$5; won by E. Kelly, of Ipswich. Second prize \$3; won by J. A. Dole, of Lawrence.

One-quarter mile running race—First prize \$5; E. Kelly, of Ipswich. Second prize \$3; won by J. Myers of Revere.

Hop, step and jump—First prize \$3; won by George Armstrong, of Boston. Second prize \$2; won by C. Carey, of Lowell. Distance 40 feet.

Standing jump—First prize \$3; won by George Armstrong, of Boston. Second prize \$2; won by E. Kelly, of Ipswich.

One-eighth mile running race for boys—First prize \$2; won by James Trimble, of Lynn. Second prize \$1; won by John Ahern, of Lynn.

There was also an interesting game of baseball between the S. T. & L. A. and the S. L. P. Prize \$10.

Music was furnished by Gillon's Orchestra for those who desired dancing while others enjoyed the sport.

LAWRENCE, MASS.

Section Lawrence has elected the following named comrades: Sam J. French, Alfred Holt, and John Howard as delegates to an agitation committee for the purpose of conducting the agitation in the 5th Mass. Congressional District during the coming campaign.

Section Lowell and Woburn are requested to elect a similar number of delegates to attend a meeting for the purpose of forming the committee. The meeting will be held in Weavers' Hall, 313 Common Street, Lawrence, on Sunday, July 13, at 2:30 P. M.

SPECIAL FUND.

(As per circular letter, Sept. 3d, 1901.)

Previously acknowledged.....\$6,242.41

John Lidberg, St. Paul, Minn......50

Section Monroe Co., N. Y.....2.00

Eber Forbes.....1.00

Section Troy, N. Y.....2.00

B. Jensen, Compton, Cal.....10.00

Edward Dittich, Cashier.

L. A. 189, PITTSBURG.

Next regular meeting will be held on July 11th at 8 p. m. There is business of importance to be disposed of and every member should attend at headquarters, 510 Wylie Avenue.

FOR MASSACHUSETTS.

The Scandinavian Socialist Club of Boston will give a Picnic on Labor Day, Sept. 1st, 1902, in Armory Grove, Roxbury, one-half the proceeds to go to the DAILY PEOPLE and the other half to be divided between the Massachusetts State Committee and the Boston City Committee.

The Scandinavian Club has always made a great success of their picnics and with the aid of all the comrades we ought to be able to make this one an even greater success than in the past.

For the Committee.

Dyer Engu,

1106 Tremont St., Roxbury, Mass.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.

The next regular meeting of the County Committee of Section Allegheny County, S. L. P., which will also be the first meeting of the new delegates elected for the term commencing July 1 and ending December 31, 1902, will be held at 10:30 a. m., sharp, Sunday, July 6, at the county headquarters, No. 510 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., and all delegates are requested to be on hand.

Wm. J. Eberle, Organizer.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

A Call For Immediate, Determined and Energetic Action on the Part of All Readers in Pennsylvania.

Comrades.—Some time ago a plan was devised by the State Committee to raise funds to carry on the gubernatorial campaign of the Socialist Labor Party of the State of Pennsylvania, and Donation Certificates were sent to all the readers of the Party organs in this State.

The plan was endorsed by the State Convention, held at Erie, Pa., on May 30, but up to date the total cash received has not been sufficient to cover printing and mailing expenses, and we therefore call upon each and every member and sympathizer to immediately settle down to the work of disposing of the Certificates and remitting the cash to the State Committee without delay.

But four months remain in which to conduct the present campaign. Calls for speakers are already coming in from various parts of the State and it is the duty of each and every reader to contribute his share of energy and finance to enable the State Committee to make the necessary arrangements to conduct a more extensive, vigorous and aggressive agitation than ever before in this State. Every effort brings us nearer to the Socialist Republic.

Never mind the other fellow. You do your duty and it will induce him to do his.

A few cannot do all the work alone. It takes the combined and vigorous work of all. Let each one aim to be among the first and not among the last to add their names to the list of active workers in the ranks of the Socialist Labor Party.

Fraternally,

WM. J. EARLE, Secretary, No. 510 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

P.S.—Receipts to this fund will be published weekly hereafter. The following amounts have been received to date:

E. F. Lake, East Pittsburgh.....\$2.50

Hayden Morgan, Allegheny.....1.00

J. L. Salupus, Scranton.....2.50

Otto Marowsky, Wilmerding.....2.50

J. M. McCormick, Pittsburgh.....2.50

I. Stern, Pittsburgh.....2.50

Hayden Morgan, Allegheny.....40

Hayden Morgan, Allegheny.....50

Frank Forshaw, Belle Vernon.....1.00

S. R. Rager, Braddock.....2.50

Capaldi Pasquale, Erie.....2.50

Joseph Mullin, Richland Centre.....1.00

Alex Reid, East Pittsburgh.....1.00

Hayden Morgan, Allegheny.....70

Hayden Morgan, Allegheny.....1.50

Hayden Morgan, Allegheny.....50

Carl Hausman, Pittsburgh.....1.00

Hayden Morgan, Allegheny.....70

Hayden Morgan, Allegheny.....40

Peter Forster, Wilmerding.....2.50

Hayden Morgan, Allegheny.....50

Mattia Troviane, Pittsburgh.....2.50

E. R. M., Pittsburgh.....2.50

C. E. Keinard, Phoenixville.....2.50

Wm. Daniels, Vandergrift.....30

Celestine Strona, Philadelphia.....20

J. B. Bartlett, Dysart.....1.10

Wm. Frank, Pittsburgh.....50

F. M. Feist, Pittsburgh.....50

R. Koeppl, Cleveland, O.....50

O. Gumbelger, New Brighton.....1.00

Battista Froba, Irwin.....1.20

C. F. Leak, Altoona.....2.50

G. F. Spaulding, Altoona.....30

Irvin Mountain, Kippie.....80

M. Shirber, Philadelphia.....2.50

E. Millerstein, Erie.....1.00

G. Kroboth, Jacobs Creek.....10

August Specht, Jacobs Creek.....20

Hayden Morgan, Allegheny.....70

A. Manchester, Pittsburgh.....2.50

C. F. McGowan, Pittsburgh.....1.00

J. F. Welde, Daguer Mines.....2.20

Hayden Morgan, Allegheny.....10

W. S. Louthier, Pittsburgh.....2.50

D. C. Wismer, Richland Centre.....2.50

G. Mollar, Ellwood City.....2.50

Hayden Morgan, Allegheny.....20

G. Hoocker, Lackawanna.....2.50

Hayden Morgan, Allegheny.....40

H. A. Goff, Jr., Pittsburgh.....50

S. Hazlet, Pittsburgh.....1.00

F. A. Uhl, Pittsburgh.....2.50

Total.....\$71.60

FAKIRISM RAMPANT.

How Schenectady Workers Are Befuddled by "Leaders."

An open meeting of the Machinists of Schenectady was held at Centre Street Opera House on Monday evening, June 3. The speakers of the evening were George Mulbury, third vice-president of the I. A. M., and Thomas McGovern, of the Structural Iron Workers' Union.

William Lamp, of the local union of machinists, acted as chairman of the meeting, and introduced as the first speaker of the evening, George Mulbury, who spoke for almost fifty minutes and gave his solution of the labor problem. It will be well to note that the position Mulbury took was directly opposite to that taken by O'Connell, president of the I. A.